The New-York Times.

VOL. XXIII.....NO. 6936. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1873. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

CONGRESS.

THE RENOMINATION OF SENATOR CARPENTER.

DEBATE ON THE REPEAL OF THE INCREASE-OF-SALARY BILL.

Special Dispatch to The New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—The Republican caucus of the Senate this afternoon renominated Senator Carpenter for President *pro tem.* of the Senate. The nomination was unanimous and by acclamation. There was no opposition whatever manifested, and no name was mentioned or suggested by any one in opposition. The caucus was in session for an hour or more, and the inference was drawn from this fact by some that there was opposition and discussion in reference to Senator Carpenter's nomination. It is understood, however, that the time spent in caucus was devoted to the discussion of other and quite different matters, and that so far as any expressions were made toward Senator Carpenter, they were entirely cordial and friendly. The Senator did not himself attend the caucus. The unanimity of support given Mr. Carpenter, it is acknowledged on all sides, is due in great measure to the articles of THE TIMES vindicating him from the charges made by the *Tribune*, and exposing the motives of the persons by whom the accusations were invented.

THE DEBATE ON THE SALARY REPEAL BILL.

The repeal of the Salary law occupied all of the time in the House after the morning hour. Although the drift of the Republican sentiment is apparently in favor of the absolute repeal, the argument to-day was in justification of the present law. The strongest argument was made by Mr. Wilson, of Indiana, who, without indicating what his vote might be, showed that in view of the history of the country much might be said in behalf of the right of the increase. Mr. Wilson maintained that the Increase law was constitutional, legal, and right, and he was bold enough to say that it is never ill-timed to do what is right. He had little sympathy for those who are seeking popularity for themselves by the ruin of their colleagues. The debate was not without its victims. Mr. Wm. Lawrence, of Ohio, who sought to lead the advanced guard of the repealers, suffered severe discomfiture. He had the misfortune to forget that he had a back-pay record, and it encountered him and was thrown up at him at every painful turning in his tortuous course throughout the day. There has seldom been a scene in Congress when a member who started with such pomp and unction has come to so disastrous an end. In response to an interruption, he defined his ethical position on the question to be that the Back-pay law in itself was morally wrong; consequently, that many of his associates were criminals. His record, which was produced upon him, showed that in 1866 he himself took $3,000 back pay and all the front pay, and also made a speech declaring it to be unconstitutional to refuse it. Before the cross questioning was ended, he was compelled to recede from his moral ground, and to acknowledge that the crime of back pay did not so much consist in the knavery itself as in the amount of the plunder. Mr. Samuel Cox, in an earnest speech early in the day, denounced the insane greed for salary, and showed conclusively that the statements that he did not return his back pay to the Treasury until after the death of James Brooks are false. Mr. Negley later in the day did Mr. Cox's position serious damage. Mr. Cox justified himself in his return of the back pay for the last Congress, and showed that the mourning weeds did not quicken his conscience. But he forgot to be consistent. Mr. Negley showed that up to the time of taking his seat, last Monday week, Mr. Cox had already drawn $3,000, though he was not elected until November. Mr. Cox must have drawn his pay from the time that Mr. Brooks ceased to breathe. This covers a period of nearly five months' interregnum, and although the law was with Cox, it was observed that, relative to his election, the sum received was back pay.

A LOAN REDEMPTION BILL PASSED.

The House to-day passed a law providing for the redemption of the twenty million loan of 1858. The Committee on Ways and Means, careful to preserve the traditional dignity of the House, declined to report the Senate bill, inasmuch as such action would seem to concede the right of the Senate to originate monetary bills, and reported a substitute which passed. The discussion of this bill permitted several members to develop their ideas upon specie resumption. Mr. Randall was quite willing that the loan should be redeemed in paper money, inasmuch as it was contracted in ante-war times, and comes, as he claims, within the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, which declares that all ante-war contracts may be paid in legal tenders. The sentiment of both parties in the House, however, was manifestly against such a proposition, and the main issue was whether the terms of the law should be mandatory in directing the redemption in gold, or whether the loan should be funded into the new five per cent. loan, if its holders so desired. Mr. Kelley insisted that it was the duty of the Government to pay it in gold, and not to perpetuate gold bearing indebtedness. Mr. Dawes, however, and Mr. Garfield believed that the condition of the country would not warrant the payment in specie in cases where the holders were willing to convert their bonds into the new loan. Mr. Garfield proposed an amendment, imposing a duty of five cents per pound upon tea, and three cents per pound upon coffee, to provide for the deficiency, in case the Kelley bill should pass. The Democrats generally desired the loan should be funded, but took great pains to force the inference that Mr. Kelley, by his bill, desired to exhaust the Treasury gold, in order that he might replace it through increased imposts.

THE APPOINTMENT OF FERNANDO WOOD.

Speaker Blaine has been censured for the appointment of Fernando Wood as a member of the Ways and Means Committee by some Democratic papers. If censure is to fall anywhere for this appointment it should not be upon Speaker Blaine, but the Democratic Party in the House. It is a well-recognized rule of courtesy toward the minority for the Speaker to appoint the candidate of the minority party for the same position to any place on the committees which that candidate may himself choose, providing it can be done without disturbing the rights of other members. The distinct issue was made in the Democratic caucus between Fernando Wood and Mr. Cox on the ground that either one of them, if voted for by the Democrats for Speaker, would request to be assigned to the Ways and Means Committee. The Democratic Party in the House preferred Mr. Wood to Mr. Cox for this position. If Mr. Blaine had refused to appoint Mr. Wood on this committee it would not have been in the nature of a judgment on that gentleman for his political relations to back pay, but would have been in gross disrespect of the members of the minority in the House. In extending courtesies of this kind, which the minority has the recognized right to claim, the Speaker must be guided by the wish of the members of that party in the House, instead of would-be Democratic newspapers whose leadership that party does not admit.

MR. COX'S CUBAN RESOLUTIONS.

The action of Mr. Cox, in presenting his Cuban resolutions yesterday, has been much commented on and criticised by his colleagues in the House. Such action is regarded as ill-advised at the present time by any member. Mr. Cox, however, is a member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and as such has peculiar obligations in the treatment of all questions involving foreign complications. It is felt that he was very censurable in not sinking his personal and partisan feelings on this question for the present.

THE HOUSE COMMITTEES AT WORK.

The House committees have begun earnest work. Most of them assembled to-day and fixed upon their regular days of meeting, and laid out their work. The Committees on Ways and Means, Appropriations, Banking and Currency, Naval Affairs, Education and Labor, and the Territories have already organized, and some of them have proceeded to the consideration of bills which have already been referred to them. The indications are that the new Committee on War Claims will be one of the most active of the House. A very large number of bills has already been referred to it.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS OF SENATORS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—The Democratic Senators held a caucus this afternoon and passed the following resolutions:

First—That it is the sense of this caucus that the Democratic members of the Senate should vote for a candidate for the presidency of the Senate *pro tempore*, who represents the political principles of their party.

Second—That Hon. Allen G. Thurman, of Ohio, be the nominee of the Democratic members of the Senate for the office of President of the Senate pro tem.

Third—That the action of this caucus be made known to the Senate by Hon. J. W. Stevenson, of Kentucky, and that he nominate Senator Thurman for the office in question.

This action was taken by the Democratic caucus without any knowledge of who would be the nominee of the Republican caucus, and without reference to any individual.

THE LOUISVILLE AND PORTLAND CANAL.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day sent to the Senate a reply to a former resolution of that body concerning the Louisville and Portland canal. As the case now stands the Board of Directors are authorized by the Legislature of Kentucky, and stand ready to transfer the work and all its rights, titles, and franchises to the United States upon payment by the latter of about $1,250,000 for bonds, stocks, and current debts. The Secretary of the Treasury under the legislation of Congress is authorized to receive the transfer and make the payments, but that officer having certain discretion allowed him in respect to both the time and the manner of carrying out the provisions of the law, hesitates to act in view of the large sum of money necessary, and while so hesitating receives information of certain suits at law instituted by claimants (heirs of devisees) which involve the titles to the very lands through which the canal runs.

FINANCIAL.

The following are the balances in the Treasury: Balances currency, $435,029; special deposit of legal tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit, $24,545,000: coin, $84,431,625, including coin certificates, $30,798,000; outstanding legal tenders, $370,496,718; internal revenue receipts to-day, $209,480.

A BONDED WAREHOUSE FOR RICE.

Representative Potter was before the Committee of Ways and Means to-day advocating the bill he introduced yesterday, to establish a bonded warehouse for storing and cleansing rice intended for exportation. Rice is now cleansed in England for the market, and there is no reason why it should not be done in this country.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS.

The Senate Committee on Finance and the House Committee on Banking and Currency each had a meeting this morning, but neither took any action, the session being devoted to a preliminary interchange of general views on the part of various members.

DUTIES PAID TO THE CONFEDERATE GOVERNMENT.

Proceedings against the Mobile and Ohio Railroad have, by order of the Attorney General, been suspended. This order to the District Attorney of Southern Alabama is in effect as follows: "You are ordered not to bring a suit for duties paid to the Confederate Government by that Company during the war, and if brought dismiss it."

RECEPTION AT MR. WOOD'S.

Representative Wood, of New-York, gave a reception at his residence to-night, for the purpose of introducing the new members of the House of Representatives to the old members. In addition to the members of the House, of both parties, there were present Secretaries Fish and Richardson, and several Senators of both parties. Representative Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia, was among the guests, and received marked attention from the entire company, including Gen. Sherman. The guests were handsomely entertained. Among those present was the Earl of Roseberry.

CANAL NAVIGATION.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 9.—There is a prospect of the canal being kept open until all the boats bound east can be got through. Canal Commissioner Barkley, who is in charge of the Eastern Division, has ordered the canal to be put in a condition for water immediately owing to the moderate weather.

The following dispatch was sent West last even by Commissioner Barkley:

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 8.

William Porter, President Board of Forwarders, Buffalo, N. Y.:

I have just returned from a trip along my division of the Erie Canal, and have already given orders to let in the water. The aqueduct at Spraker's was badly damaged by the recent freshet, but will have all in readiness for navigation on Thursday. If the weather continues favorable, and the owners of boats do their part, I will do all in my power to get boats through.

ALEX. BARKLEY, Canal Commissioner.

THE MASSACHUSETTS LIQUOR LAW.

BOSTON, Dec. 9.—An important decision has been rendered by the Supreme Court in a liquor suit in this city. One George Dowling was tried and convicted of maintaining a liquor nuisance. The defense was that Dowling was only a bar-tender, and not liable. The Supreme Court decides that the fact of his having sold liquors in the absence of the proprietor makes him liable to the penalty of aiding and abetting in the maintenance of the nuisance.

THE DELAWARE BURGLARS AND THE WHIPPING-POST.

NEWCASTLE, Del., Dec. 9.—There is great excitement here over the coming whipping of the bank burglars. There is a report afloat that an attempt will be made to-morrow to liberate the four men.

THE CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE AND THE SENATORSHIP.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 9.—Thirty-five Democratic members of the Legislature met in caucus at Sacramento last night, and resolved to make nominations for United States Senators. None, however, were made. The purpose appears to be to block the proceedings in the joint convention by voting steadily for Democrats.

A SINGULAR ACCIDENT.

EXETER, N. H., Dec. 9.—Gremlear C. Ladd, a [illegible] of New-Market, was instantly killed this afternoon while at work for Mr. W. R. Pulsifer's firm. Slipping under a heavy pulley, he caught it in the middle, which cut off [illegible] and threw the other end up under his chin with such force as to throw him into the air. He was dead when he fell.

THE BRITTON ASSAULT IN BOSTON.

ACTION OF THE GRAND JURY—BRITTON HELD FOR PERJURY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 9.—The two physicians to whom Mr. Simeon A. Britton, the State street broker, divulged the circumstances of the assault made upon him, and the name of his assailant, are Dr. Ordway and Dr. Arnold, both gentlemen of standing in their profession. After the ruling of Judge Aldrich, yesterday, that they were bound by law to tell what they knew about the affair, they were again taken before the Grand Jury, where they were asked if they were ready to testify. Dr. Ordway asked for further time, which was granted. After some discussion, Dr. Arnold assented, and told what he had learned from Britton himself in relation to the affair. It was his statement which led to the arrest of Mr. Britton for perjury, and at the same time a warrant was issued for the arrest of Britton's assailant, whose name is not yet, however, made public. To-day, previous to adjournment, the Grand Jury reported an indictment, charging Mr. Britton with perjury. He was arraigned and pleaded not guilty, and was held in $6,000 sureties. The Assistant District Attorney, Mr. Cheney, stated to the court that there were three other persons who had valuable information on the original complaint, one of whom was away and would return in about ten days. As the present jury could investigate the case with their present knowledge more thoroughly than a new jury, he requested the court to excuse them until one week from next Monday. This was granted. Mr. Britton furnished the required securities.

BOGUS DETECTIVES.

HUDSON RIVER VILLAGERS ALARMED BY DISPATCHES FROM NEW-YORK.

From Our Own Correspondent.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Tuesday, Dec. 9, 1873.

Information has been received here for the past month which seems to indicate that a bogus detective firm in New-York City is endeavoring to create terror and alarm in the Hudson River villages. On the 14th of November last, Thomas Maxwell, President of the village of Sangerties, received a letter signed "Thomas P. Jones & Co., Private Detectives, New-York City, No. 53 Exchange place," stating that a conversation between three men had been overheard, to the effect that the village of Sangerties was to be fired in different places on the 16th and 17th of that month, and robbed, and also inquiring if there was a certain person (giving the name correctly) residing there, and intimating that he would be robbed or his buildings fired. A dispatch was sent to Chief of Police Mateell inquiring if there was such a firm as Jones & Co., and an answer was received, "I believe not." Letters were also sent to different parties in New-York to inquire into the matter by calling on "Jones & Co." This was carried into effect; "Jones & Co." were called upon at No. 53 Exchange place, where they have an office, but they were out. Information was given by a boy in the office, however, that they would be in the following afternoon or the following day. In the meantime Sangerties was greatly frightened, and after dark every man went armed, and some citizens took axes to bed with them. Double watch was placed upon all property, and no one went out after dark unless compelled to. Up to this time nothing more has been heard from Jones & Co. so far as Sangerties is concerned, but "Jones & Co." have evidently commenced operations in Dutchess County, and already a lamentable result has followed, the occurrence taking place in the quiet little village of Amenia, on the line of the Harlem Railroad. Last Friday night the President of that village received in almost the same manner as did the President of the village of Sangerties, the following information:

NEW-YORK, Dec. 5.

To the President of the Village of Amenia:

Thieves leaving for Amenia to-night. Have written particulars too late. Shall we follow them up? Answer by telegraph.

The Amenia *Times* says the telegram was signed by a prominent New-York detective firm, but adds: "We do not think it advisable to give the name of the firm, as we may have occasion to get notice from the same source again." The *Times* also says: "The detectives were, perhaps, honest, in sending the above notice, or they might have been out of a job and wanted something to do. The thieves, if there were any, did not leave the New-York trains that day or night at Armenia, for," as the *Times* says, "one-third of the population were at the depot to receive them." Although the name of the detective firm is not given, it is believed here in Poughkeepsie that it is the same firm, if there is any such, which scared Sangerties. The dispatch to Amenia, however, completely alarmed the village, and citizens turned out en masse as private watchmen, all fully armed. The most nervous feeling was evinced on all sides, and every stranger was tracked and watched with the greatest diligence. At 3 o'clock this morning James Stewart, a dentist doing business in Amenia, was, with a young man named M. A. Emmerick, patroling the village. They were on duty near Pratt's Hotel, when Mr. M. R. Bird, a son of Milo Bird, fired his pistol in the air, giving the alarm that some suspicious characters were about. Mr. Stewart and Mr. Emmerick hurried to the spot. Nearly the whole village was roused by the sad occurrence, and general gloom pervaded all classes. Mr. Emmerick, who was young Stewart's most intimate friend, is nearly crazy over the affair. If the telegram sent to the President of Amenia Village was signed by "Jones & Co." hardly a doubt exists but that the character and standing of that firm should be at once fully investigated. It is confidently believed that such a firm has no real existence, and that the whole thing is an attempt to swindle the authorities of villages and towns along the Hudson River and elsewhere.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10—1 A. M.—Decidedly cold and clear weather, with increased pressure, has prevailed in the North-west and the upper lake region; in the Ohio Valley and southward to Tennessee and thence westward to the Indian Territory, cloudy and threatening weather prevails, with light, northerly winds and lower temperature; partly cloudy weather, with light, variable winds and calms, is reported from the lower Mississippi Valley, and thence eastward to the Atlantic Coast; clear weather with light to fresh northerly winds now prevails in the Middle and East Atlantic States; cloudy weather with westerly winds and lower temperature in the lower lake region.

PROBABILITIES.

For New-England, increasing pressure, lower temperature, light to fresh northerly to westerly winds, and generally clear weather during the day.

For the Middle Atlantic States, lower temperature, with increasing pressure and generally clear weather, except in Northern New-York.

For the Lower Lake region and thence Southward to Virginia and Tennessee, lower temperature, cloudy weather and possibly light rain, except in the immediate lower lake region, where light rain or snow may prevail.

For the upper lake region, and thence south-westward to the Missouri Valley, partly cloudy or clear weather and decidedly low temperature.

For the Gulf States, north-easterly to south-easterly winds, lower temperature, and partly cloudy weather.

For the South Atlantic States, light variable winds and possibly light rain on the coast, followed by clearing weather and lower temperature.

After the 10th inst. the display of cautionary signals will be suspended at the lake ports for the Winter.

IN THE CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature during the last twenty-four hours, as recorded at Hudnut's drug store, No. 218 Broadway: 3 A. M., 40°; 6 A. M., 41°; 9 A. M., 43°; 12 M., 44°; 3 P. M., 47°; 6 P. M., 46°; 9 P. M., 45°; 12 P. M., 42°. Average, 43°.

THE SITUATION IN CUBA.

THE POPULAR FEELING IN HAVANA.

WILD RUMORS CONCERNING THE PROTOCOL—POPULAR DEMONSTRATIONS AND CRIES FOR WAR—THE PRESS ON THE VIRGINIUS AFFAIR.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Wednesday, Dec. 3, 1873.

The few days which have elapsed since the writing of my last letter have probably been fuller of excitement than since the insurrection broke out. Since then the Virginius question has, in the eyes of Europe at least, been settled, but to us in Havana, or to those who know the "Spaniards without conditions," the situation has become graver than ever. On Saturday morning last, even before the departure of the New-York steamers, the wildest of rumors had been put in circulation; faces looked grave, business men looked anxious, and the universal talk was war. War, and the Virginius question settled! Settled, too, in conformity with the demands made by the United States! Yet so it was, and what may have at first appeared strange to those uninitiated, was only a foregone conclusion with us, who know the Spaniards in Cuba. That there exist two insurrections in Cuba has long been known by those who have given any study at all to Cuban politics. One exists in armed force in the central and eastern departments of the island, while the other has its head-quarters in the Spanish Casino.

THE EXCITEMENT AT ITS HEIGHT.

On Saturday afternoon the evening editions of the daily papers were eagerly looked for by all, and when at last they appeared, and it was seen that their articles seemed to confirm the rumors which had been so persistently flying about all the afternoon, the public excitement was at its height. There was no doubt about it. The Virginius, over which so much noise had been made, its captors feasted and the authorities congratulated, was to be delivered up to the United States. In the afternoon, before the publication of the evening editions, a document had been printed and distributed for signature, calling upon the authorities to ignore the course taken by the Madrid Government, to resist the concessions made, and give to the United States the severe lesson they deserved. Copies were distributed to whoever would accept them, and every one was authorized to collect signatures to the document, for which a fly-leaf had been left.

TONE OF THE PRESS.

The *Diario* gave vent to its feelings in its usual vague style, evidently shadowing forth something, but seemingly making only an earnest appeal to the Spaniards of all parties to set aside their differences and make common cause against a common danger. This was the *Diario's* counsel, but it must be borne in mind that the Republicans who are determined at all risks to uphold the government of Castelar and the republican institutions have not once thought of resisting any orders which might come from Madrid, so that on them at least the *Diario's* counsel has been lost. The republican feeling in Havana to-day is this: We have full and complete confidence in Castelar. If he orders the return of the Virginius, we will return her. If the contrary, and, through his decision, we are drawn into a war with the United States, we will shed the last drop of blood in our veins for him and the cause he represents. The *Diario* also directs its voice to those in Spain: "Spaniards of the Peninsula," it says, "with you, we are sure to triumph; without you, we are sure of dying with honor and glory! Spaniards of the Island of Cuba! the good, the honored, and those of generous sentiments may be divided in prosperity, but they are ever united in adversity or in danger. We are no more than Spaniards, we call on all Spaniards and to them all stretch out the right hand. From this day henceforth no other cry should be heard in Cuba than, 'We die for Spain! Viva España!'" The *Fos* affected to doubt the news that the ultimatum presented by the United States had been acceded to by Spain. It went further and intimated that it had never been presented to the Madrid Government by Mr. Sickles, or if it had, that it must have been a piece of officiousness which the United States Minister had taken upon himself, to obtain more from Castelar than even the Washington Government had expected, and thus strengthen his claims as candidate for the Presidency in the next election. Speaking of the danger of an American invasion, the *Fos* says that the celebrated march which Gen. Sherman made through the State of Georgia would be an utter impossibility in a Spanish country, and asks who believes that the taking of Savannah and Charleston would have been so easy had those cities been defended by men of the race who knew how to die under the ruins of Tarragona, Gerona, and Saragossa."

A CRY FOR WAR.

As for the *Constancia*, it seems to have defied for once the censor, and used language so strong that I must reproduce it here: "The Spaniards of Cuba have to fulfill their solemn oaths. We who have formed them, and reminded friends and enemies of them, must now inform those who are with us that the news which is being circulated, and which the *laborantes* know well is not without foundation. It is necessary that the people know it, and he who tries to lull us to sleep must be considered as an enemy, for we must be awake and prepared to conquer or to be revenged, as men who wish to be worthy sons of heroic Spain. Far from putting off the question with the object of prolonging for a single day a situation which cannot be sustained, we must announce to the Spaniards of Cuba that the hour of trial has arrived, the hour which we have seen coming ever since October, 1868. The hour of proving that we are on the alert has arrived, and of being faithful to our oaths, by dying, if it is necessary, in mortal strife. The loyal Spaniards of Cuba will be promptly aided by their brothers in the peninsula, and will conquer, by land and by sea, all those who intend to take advantage of our misfortunes to cast us ignominiously out of this island, and those who, pretending to regenerate humanity, begin by selling their country for thirty pieces of silver. We confide in the worthy Captain General of the Island of Cuba; we expect that he will make public all that passes, for this is the only way of undoing the intrigues of those who know everything, thanks to the traitors who give them powerful assistance. We trust, therefore, that from to-day active measures will be taken to organize a strong resistance, and an attack by land and sea on all enemies; and that, at the same time, all who are in the way may be sent out of the country, and those only being denied passports who can help our enemies with their persons or their fortunes. The superior authority cannot and must not hesitate; we all, insulars and peninsulars, will give him our unconditional support, because we believe it to be a special favor of Providence, in whom we hope and trust, that these events have taken place, that Don Joaquin Jovellar has taken the place of Don Candido Pieltain in the command of the island."

ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE AGREEMENT TO SURRENDER.

Sunday and most of Monday passed without any confirmation of the rumors, but in the evening editions of Monday's papers the Associated Press telegram, containing the news that the Virginius was to be given up to the United States, was allowed to be published. The same evening the following address by Captain General Jovellar was posted up in the theatres and principal cafés:

HABITANTS OF THE CITY OF HAVANA: In pursuance of my duty of preventing public opinion being led astray, I consider it opportune to address you in a friendly voice, recommending the greatest calmness in the present circumstances. The Virginius question has given rise to the dissemination of rumors and alarming news by the enemies of Spain in Cuba, who, certain that they will produce an effect on your ardent patriotism, help in this way the insurrection. It is true that agreements have been made; it is true that I have received communications respecting these decrees; but if I have been able to inspire you with any confidence in me give me a proof of it by a peaceful attitude, certain that I will do all which is humanly possible for the grand interests of this province and the national dignity, which, with you, I esteem more than my life.

Your Governor and Captain General,

JOAQUIN JOVELLAR.

HAVANA, Dec. 1, 1873.

The posting of the foregoing in the saloons of the memorable Louvre was the signal for the meeting of all those who did not approve of the satisfaction demanded by and conceded to the United States by the Spanish Government. Groups were formed and the news was discussed freely and openly. One talker after another mounted upon table or chair to make a speech. All were violent, and all said that come what might they were disposed to die rather than give up the Virginius. Cries for a demonstration in the Plaza de Armas were raised, but found few to second them, and this little outburst of popular indignation exhausted itself in rhetoric. The excitement was and still is intense, and great fears were at one time entertained for the safety of American citizens and the Consulate.

SPANISH OPINION OF THE PROTOCOL.

The *Eco de Cuba*, a new political review, published for the Peninsula, gives a correct idea of what the feeling to-day is, among the conservatives, or Spaniards without conditions, as they call themselves: "The capture of the filibustering steamer Virginius, and the punishment inflicted, according to the law, on the lesser portion of the pirates on board, has been the cause of reclamations by the United States—reclamations which, absurd in their foundation and aggressive in their form, threatened to end in a war between the two countries. The Madrid Government had firmness enough to resist at first the demands of the neighboring Republic—a sure sign that it neither considered them compatible with reason nor decorum; but later on, and yielding to the exercise of pressure in moments when the existence of the Government itself was threatened, it has thought it prudent and dignified to adopt a contrary course to that followed when the claims were first made. The concessions which the bad faith of our Government has dragged out of us, the insidious counsels of envy, and the pride of the nation which, violating all prescriptions of universal right and of solemn treaties, has protected and fomented these piratical excursions, fills our souls with bitterness and dyes our faces with shame. If the Virginius were an illegal prize, which it is not, has Spain not courts able to decide it, and vindicate the principle of justice, and if the exceptionality of the case should require it, submit the question to arbitration? Is it logical, is it reasonable, that we should begin to prejudge the case by delivering up the Virginius, and thus giving it to be understood, not that we doubt our right, but that we acknowledge having placed ourselves outside the right? If the question is to be submitted to arbitration, what reason is there for the previous delivery of the vessel? And if the previous delivery of the vessel is the condition to which we must humbly submit, then where is the necessity for arbitration?

We Spaniards, born in this or in any other part of the seas, protest before God and the consciences of our brothers, against any agreement which marks our foreheads with the seal of opprobrium. The Spaniards of Cuba do not wish to see dragged through the mud the flag which was raised in this island three hundred years ago in the august name of Isabel, the Catholic. Let our brothers of both hemispheres understand well that Spain does not possess a single sailor in Cuba, not a single soldier, who will give up the Virginius to the enemies of our nation, as she does not possess one single man who will not rather sink with it to the bottom of the sea. Let them understand also that this resolution is unanimous. If on the other side of the ocean, if in Madrid they have forgotten the language of Daoiz, in Cuba we speak with the tongue of Agustina Zaragoza. Our souls converted to God, our arms in our hands, our hearts toward you, and our eyes toward that blessed land which never conquered nor humiliated the stranger, we have still time to say, and the voice of none will be wanting—*Hail! Mother Spain, dying men salute thee.*

A GENERAL DESIRE FOR WAR.

I have said that this may be considered the feeling of all who are not Republicans, and those all are the majority of the inhabitants in the island. They believe themselves to be strong enough to defy the United States, and thus wish for war. Those who think calmly know well that a war with the United States would mean the loss of Cuba to Spain, and yet even those who think calmly and those who act on the impulse of enthusiasm, are doing all they can to bring it about. Not that they wish to lose the island, for if it is possible to avoid a war, all are willing to avoid it, but if there is no other alternative but giving up the Virginius, it will not be done. This is the sort of talk we are hearing every day; the people say that Captain General Jovellar is with them, and I must confess that he seems to have gained the confidence of the people. He can have much influence for good or for evil, and a great deal will depend on his action. Another incident has come to strengthen the people in their determination to resist the demands of the United States. A meeting of authorities, Colonels of volunteers, editors of newspapers, and many of the principal men of Havana was held on Monday night in the palace, and presided over by the Colonial Minister. After the meeting the Minister sent in his resignation to the Government, "having," as the papers express it, "resolved to remain among us and share the dangers which are threatening." The commander of the Tornado and all the officers have announced their intention of resigning should the Virginius be given up—resigning not only their posts, but their grades and decorations. The same determination has been expressed by the Excom. Chief Commander General of the navy, and all the commanders, officers and men acting under his orders. This will be certainly neither more nor less than open rebellion against the home Government, but Spaniards have a way of rebelling against the Government and calling it patriotism, the logical conclusion being that the Government itself is the traitor.

GREAT UNCERTAINTY.

We are all doubt and uncertainty in Havana. Councils of authorities, volunteer officers, and naval commanders are daily sitting, and all are supposed to be agreed upon the one point—that the Virginius is not to be delivered up to the United States.

As yet we are not at all convinced that Spain is able to enforce its orders here, and fear that the United States will have to intervene to demand their fulfillment. QUASIMODO.

MUTINOUS DEMONSTRATIONS—GEN. JOVELLAR'S POLICY—THE POPULAR EXCITEMENT COOLING.

HAVANA, Thursday, Dec. 4, 1873.

On Saturday public excitement had risen to such a height that the Captain General sent a telegram to Madrid informing the Government of the state of the feeling and determination of the people not to give up the Virginius to the United States. The same day Don Miguel Suarez Vigil, Colonel of the volunteer artillery, sent also a telegram to the Government, saying that not only would the Virginius not be given up, but that absolutely no satisfaction would be given for its capture. On Sunday morning, while on duty in one of the forts, the artillery volunteers threw down their arms on learning the confirmation of the previous day's rumors, and a commission was sent to confer with the Captain General, who, earnestly requesting them to keep quiet and have confidence in him, assured them on his honor that if he received a reply in answer to the telegram he had dispatched, confirming the previous order for the delivery of the Virginius, he would do nothing without informing them, and if they and all the people were opposed to it, then he would be on their side. On this the volunteers were pacified and returned to duty. On Monday the reply to the Captain General's telegram was received, confirming the first, stating that Castelar was convinced that the United States would act with justice in the question, and ordering the immediate handing over of the vessel. The first heat of passion over, the excitement is gradually lessening, and people are becoming more convinced of the futility of any attempt at resistance.

ACTION OF THE CASINO.

Don Julian De Zulueta, as President of the Spanish Casino, sent telegrams to the local casinos in the island, informing them that: "Telegrams from Madrid, of the greatest importance, have obliged all good Spaniards to renew their oaths to the Government, to preserve the country's honor in this island even at the cost of our lives. Have confidence in us as we have in you, and when anything decisive occurs, it will be communicated directly." Telegrams in reply have been received from Cienfuegos, Cardenas, Remedios, Santa Clara, Colon, Trinidad, Sagua, Pinar del Rio, Bemba, Placetas, Guanajay, Sancti Spiritus, and Matanzas. The following from Cienfuegos is a specimen of these outbursts of patriotism:

Dec. 1.—The people of Cienfuegos met to-day at 9 in the morning in great number. They protest resolutely against the infamous demands of the American Government, and against every Spaniard who degrades himself by calmly listening to them. They call Government to accept war against that immoral nation, and offer their lives and properties unconditionally to save the national honor and follow in the path traced for them by their brothers of Sagunto and Numancia. In Cienfuegos the volunteers were with difficulty kept from mutiny, and were only pacified by being assured that the Havana authorities would not listen to any talk of giving up the Virginius.

THE SOBER SECOND THOUGHT.

Notwithstanding all this, it is easy to see that the people are becoming more convinced that it will be better for them to quietly submit and obey the orders from Madrid. The *Fos* has a long article in its to-day's issue, evidently intended to prepare its readers for the inevitable winding up. With the same object, the Directing Committee of the National Integrity Society, of which I have so often had occasion to write when speaking of the administration of oaths to its members, has issued the following address:

The National Integrity Society to the Volunteers:

COMPANIONS: We have sworn to save the honor of Spain, and we will save it. If it is needful to die we will die, for it is sweet and glorious to die for one's country. But we have sworn also to preserve order, to obey and to cause the authorities to be respected, and we must accomplish it. If our most worthy Captain General, as prudent and noble as he is brave, asks of us, with the purest and highest patriotism, to have confidence in him and keep tranquil, in order that he may be able to save the dignity of the nation, esteemed by him as by us, more than his life; if in him we see justice, courage, morality, and all other virtues which make us regard him as a father, love him as a friend, and veherate him as our chief; if he is unconditionally one with us, let us subdue our just indignation, which is always produced in Castilian breasts on the first sign of a stain on the national dignity, and let us follow his advice. Let us wait if he says it is best to wait, and comply with all his wishes, as good men should. If war comes, let us seek a glorious death without counting the number of our enemies, but for the love we bear to Spain, and not to fail in the magnanimous undertaking of astonishing the world by our heroism, let us wait for orders from our Captain General.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE NOT PUBLISHED.

We are anxiously waiting to hear the tenor of the President's Message to Congress, which, it is said, was received on Tuesday evening, but up to the hour of writing it has not been published. QUASIMODO.

FIRST IMPRESSIONS OF HAVANA.

THE VOLUNTEERS AND THE CASINO—THE EXCITEMENT SUBSIDING.

From a Special Correspondent.

HAVANA, Tuesday, Dec. 2, 1873.

It is difficult to strike the just medium between believing too much and utter disbelief. This, never easy at any time, becomes humanly impossible when one has to believe without knowledge, or to refuse to believe from prejudice. Some consider the matter arranged; others, on the contrary, declare that the time was never more critical, and very good arguments are alleged on both sides. Under these circumstances it will perhaps be better not to give to the public of New-York the forecasts of merchants interested in what they say. But the fact is incontestible that the majority of commercial men are buying gold, and that the price has gone up 15 per cent. within the last ten days.

The dispatches of the New-York papers have not done justice to the volunteers. I have seen them, and they are not so black as they have been painted. On the contrary, up to the present moment, I have been most favorably impressed with them as a body. There are of these volunteers over thirty thousand upon the island, and about twenty-five thousand regular troops. The latter, though under the command of regular Generals, and

Continued on fourth page.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

AN EXCITING ELECTION AT EXETER—DISTURBANCES FEARED.

LONDON, Dec. 9.—An election to fill the vacancy in the House of Commons, occasioned by the acceptance of the Lord Chief Justiceship of the Court of Common Pleas by Sir John Duke Coleridge, is in progress in Exeter to-day. Sir Edward Watkins is the Liberal candidate, and Arthur Mills. There is much excitement, and disturbances are feared. Detachments of troops from Bristol and Plymouth and a body of troops have gone to Exeter to assist in the suppression of any disorder that may take place. Both candidates are confident of success.

A MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT ON ANTI-TEMPERANCE LEGISLATION—YELLOW FEVER ON A BRITISH STEAMER.

LONDON, Dec. 10—5 A. M.—Mr. Charles Reed, M. P., addressing his constituents at Hackney last evening, testified to the excellent effects of American temperance legislation, and urged its imitation in England.

The steamer Amberis has arrived at Liverpool from the Gape Coast. Thirteen of her crew died of yellow fever.

DENSE FOG IN LONDON.

LONDON, Dec. 9.—A dense fog hangs over this city. At this hour (2 P. M.) it is as dark as night. Locomotion is slow and hazardous.

3:30 P. M.—The fog has increased, to a density which is said to be almost without precedent. It is impossible to transact business, and all traffic has ceased. The streets are filled with men and boys bearing torches to light pedestrians on their way.

RESULT OF THE ELECTIONS.

LONDON, Dec. 9.—The election at Exeter to-day resulted in the return of Mr. Arthur Mills, a Conservative. He was returned after a sharp contest, by 320 majority.

THE NEW GOVERNOR OF JAMAICA.

LONDON, Dec. 9.—Sir William Grey, late Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, has been appointed Governor of Jamaica.

FRANCE.

PRESIDENT MACMAHON'S CONTRIBUTION FOR THE VILLE DU HAVRE SURVIVORS.

PARIS, Dec. 9.—President MacMahon and his wife have contributed 5,000 francs to the fund for the survivors of the Ville du Havre disaster.

THE BAZAINE TRIAL.

VERSAILLES, Dec. 9.—The Bazaine trial is drawing to a close. It is probable that judgment will be given to-morrow.

The proceedings to-day were of unusual interest, and the Trianon was filled and surrounded by an immense crowd of people.

M. Lachaud, the counsel for the defense, read letters from Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia. The first states that Marshal Bazaine never visited the Prince's head-quarters during the siege, and that the Prince saw him for the first time after the capitulation.

The second letter read expresses the highest esteem for Bazaine, and praises him for the energy with which he prolonged the resistance of the Prussian arms.

THE PAPAL SEE.

AN IMPORTANT CONSISTORY TO BE HELD ABOUT EASTER.

ROME, Dec. 9.—Besides the great consistory on the 22d inst., another important consistory will be held about Easter.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Rudolphe, the well-known billiard-player, is in Havana.

Railway mail-service has been established from Petersburg to Springfield, Ill.

It is said that Gov. Burbank has sent his resignation as Governor of Dakota to the President.

The Land Office at Litchfield, Minn., has, by direction of the President, been removed to Little Falls, in that State.

Gen. Belknap will be married to Mrs. A. T. Bowen, of Cincinnati, at Harrodsburg, Ky., on Thursday, the 11th in

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.

After prayer, the Vice-President laid before the Senate a communication from working men in Philadelphia, in regard to the present financial difficulties, and it was referred to the Committee on Finance.

CIVIL.

Mr. Sumner, of Massachusetts, presented petitions of citizens of Massachusetts and West Virginia asking the passage of the supplemental Civil Rights bill, which was laid on the table.

PROPERTY IN PATTERNS FOR METAL CASTINGS.

Mr. Sumner introduced a bill to provide for the better security of property in patterns for metal castings. It forbids any person counterfeiting or making a fac-simile of any metal casting by using such a casting as a pattern, unless by written consent of the owners, under a penalty of becoming liable to the owner of the original for the ordinary wholesale profits upon articles so produced. Referred to the Committee on Patents.

Mr. Sumner also introduced a bill explanatory of the [illegible] section of the act of July 13, 1866, concerning deposits in savings banks. It construes that act to include within the exemptions therein made all deposits in savings banks doing business only as such under the laws of their respective States, although having a capital stock in the nature of a guarantee fund for the security of their depositors, and paying to their stockholders dividends thereon limited by the laws of their respective States, provided that all profits of such savings banks, less the aforesaid dividends, are divided among their depositors. The bill also prohibits the collection of taxes contrary to these provisions which have been already assessed, and provides for refunding such taxes if already collected.

POSTAL TELEGRAPH.

A bill was introduced by Mr. Ramsey to provide for the transmission of correspondence by telegraph, which is substantially identical with the so-called "Hubbard bill" for connecting the telegraph with the postal service, introduced in preceding Congresses. Its main feature is an authorization for the Postmaster General to contract with the proposed Hubbard Postal Telegraph Company for transmitting correspondence by telegraph as his agent.

SPECIE PAYMENTS AND FREE BANKING.

Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, introduced a bill for the resumption of specie payments and for free banking, which directs the Secretary of the Treasury to issue, in return for deposits of United States notes to the amount of $50 or upward, $100,000,000 of loan certificates, payable in four years after date, and bearing interest at the rate of three and sixty-five one-hundredths per cent. per annum. All national banks mentioned in section 31 of the National Currency act are authorized to hold one-half of their reserve in these certificates, and the other half in United States notes, or gold. All other national banks may hold any part of their reserves in these certificates, United States notes, or gold, and any deposit available for redemption of circulating notes may be counted as part of the reserve of an association organized in any of the cities named in the Currency act to which such deposit may be due, provided no interest be paid or received thereon, and all United States notes so received shall be canceled. The Secretary of the Treasury is directed at any time after Oct. 1, 1874, to issue five-twenty six per cent. gold bonds to the amount of $[illegible], with the proceeds of which, when sold at par for gold coin, he shall on and after Jan. 1, 1875, redeem in coin such United States notes not bearing interest payable to bearer as may be presented, in sums of not less than $100, at the Treasury in Washington, or at the Sub-Treasury in New-York, and all notes so redeemed may be reissued at the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury in payment of any dues of the United States, except United States bonds and interest on the public debt. Finally the bill proposes to repeal all limitations on the amount of national bank currency, except the restriction that the amount of circulation issued to any national bank shall not exceed ninety per cent. of the bonds deposited as security, or of the amount of its paid-in capital stock.

JURISDICTION OF THE SUPREME COURT.

Mr. Pratt, of Indiana, introduced a bill to repeal the second section of the Judiciary act of Sept. 24, 1789, and the act of Feb. 5, 1867, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee. He also introduced a bill relating to the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of the United States. It provides that whenever a final judgment or decree in any suit in the highest court of a State, in which a decision in the suit could be had, may, pursuant to existing laws be re-examined upon a writ of error, and reversed or affirmed in the Supreme Court of the United States, no other error shall be assigned or regarded as a ground of reversal than such as appears on the face of the record of such suit, and immediately respects a question of the construction of the Constitution of the United States, or of the construction or validity of any treaty or statute of or commission held or authority exercised under the United States. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

A bill was introduced by Mr. Alcorn, of Mississippi, to provide for the construction of levees on the Mississippi River. It authorizes the Chief Engineer of the Army to have surveys and drawings made as soon as practicable for the location, design, and execution of a complete system of levees, for the reclamation of the Mississippi, between Cairo and Balize. The cost of the work is to be defrayed by issuing and selling United States bonds from time to time as may be necessary, not exceeding $36,000,000 in currency. The States benefited are to cede to the United States all swamp and overflowed lands within their limits, and also other lands embraced within the lines of said levees. A tax on the various drainage districts is to be levied for maintaining the levees in repair. The levees are to be the property of the United States.

REMOVAL OF DISABILITIES.

Mr. Johnston, of Virginia, introduced a bill to remove the political disabilities of Thomas S. Bocock, of Virginia; John H. Reagan, of Texas, and others, which was laid on the table.

A COMMITTEE VACANCY FILLED.

The Vice President appointed Mr. Alcorn, of Mississippi, a member of the Committee on Mines and Mining, to fill the vacancy on that committee.

WRITS OF ERROR TO STATE COURTS.

Mr. Carpenter, of Wisconsin, introduced a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire if the twenty-fifth section of the Judiciary act of 1789 was repealed by the second section of the act of 1867, and to inquire and report if any further legislation is necessary. He stated these sections regarded writs of error to State courts, and many supposed that the former act was repealed by the latter. Passed.

MR. WILSON TO BE ABSENT SEVERAL WEEKS.

The Vice President gave notice that from to-morrow he would be absent several weeks, and it would be necessary to elect a President *pro tem.*

BANKING AND CURRENCY.

Mr. Buckingham, of Connecticut, called up his bill to provide for free banking, to secure an elastic currency, to appreciate the national obligations, and to reach specie payments without commercial embarrassment, and proceeded to explain briefly the provisions of the bill.

At 1 o'clock, on motion of Senator Conkling, the Senate adjourned until to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Buffinton, of Massachusetts, from the Committee on Accounts, reported a resolution authorizing the employment of clerks by such committees as were authorized to employ clerks last Congress. Adopted.

REDEMPTION OF THE LOAN OF 1858.

Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill to provide for the redemption of the loan of 1858. It differs somewhat from the like bill passed by the Senate. It declares that for the purpose of redeeming the bonds issued under the act of June 14, 1858, it is the pleasure of the United States to pay all the coupon and registered bonds of the loan of 1858 on the 1st of January, 1874, at which date the interest thereon shall cease, and it appropriates money to carry out that provision. The second section authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to issue an equal amount of five per cent. bonds in exchange for such bonds of 1858 as the holders thereof may desire to exchange on or before the 1st of February, 1874, provided that no commissions or allowances whatever be paid for the exchange of bonds.

Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, moved a substitute for the bill. It proposes to pay the loan of 1858 in coin, and not to authorize any exchange for the five per cent. bonds.

Mr. Dawes proceeded to explain the bill, and said the reason the committee did not report back the Senate bill was in order to avoid any question or conflict between the two Houses as to the right of the Senate to originate money bills. Referring to his remark the other day denying that any commission had been allowed to the Syndicate in connection with the Geneva award, he added that no person, whether belonging to the Syndicate or not, had ever made any claim on the United States for any commission on that transaction, and that not a dollar was paid. The inference which the public prints had drawn arose simply from the fact that Great Britain had employed some of the gentlemen who were also in the Syndicate to transact that business for it at its expense, and without the cost of a mill to the United States Government. He opposed the substitute offered by Mr. Kelley, and referred to the fact that the paper promises of the Government were floating unredeemed all over the country in the shape of legal-tender notes. He thought that while that was the case, it was better policy to give to the holders of the loan of 1858 the option of exchanging their bonds for the new five per cent. bonds.

Mr. Kelley advocated his substitute and said that it proposed to save to the Government the million dollars a year which might be imposed upon it by allowing the loan of 1858 to be converted into five per cent. bonds, instead of being paid at once, while the money to do so lay dead in the Treasury, and while the American people were willing to lend to the Government hundreds of millions, at low rates of interest, on certificates of deposit. He denied that the legal-tender notes were promises to pay in gold. They promised to pay so many dollars, and a dollar was that which the sovereign power declared should be a dollar. There was no promise to pay in gold, and therefore no falsification. He wanted it proclaimed to the nation that the United States Government was not only ready to pay but was determined to pay that debt of four million pounds; that it was not, like Turkey and the Central American States, going on the London money market for a petty loan like that. The money was in the Treasury. At the close of last month there had been eighty-three millions of gold in the Treasury, and a steadily rising balance. It was unbecoming this great country to palter about the redemption of a twenty million loan. He trusted that Congress would not place the country in any such humiliating position. He trusted that Congress would not impair American credit abroad by leaving any cynic to suggest a doubt of the ability of the Government to pay twenty millions, and he also trusted that Congress would at an early day provide legitimate Government employment for the greenbacks of the country by revising the system of temporary loans.

Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania, proposed that the word "coin" should be substituted for the word "money." He preferred the bill reported by the committee to that of his colleague, (Kelley.)

Mr. Wood, of New-York, also opposed Mr. Kelley's substitute, and intimated that he could readily understand why that gentleman wanted money taken out of the Treasury. It was that there might be an excuse for increasing the taxation.

Mr. Kelley protested that he was as much opposed to an increase of taxation as the gentleman from New-York, and would vote against it shoulder to shoulder with that gentleman.

Mr. Wood said that he could attribute the gentleman's proposition to no other motive than the desire to take money out of the Treasury so that the people might be further taxed to replace it. He was opposed to that proposition, and in favor of converting the five per cents into a permanent obligation of the Government as fast as that could be done.

Mr. Beck, of Kentucky, favored the bill of the committee, and opposed the substitute offered by Mr. Kelley. If the twenty millions should be paid out of the Treasury, that amount would have to be raised by taxation. He would not state that that was the motive of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, but he would say that all men who sought to impose burdens on the people would be glad to have this money taken out of the Treasury.

Mr. Burchard, of Illinois, moved to amend the bill by prohibiting the payment of interest on the five per cents. from the 1st of January to the time when they should be exchanged, and stated that that interest which he wished to save would be nearly $100,000. He denied the assumption of Mr. Kelley, that the legal-tender notes were not promises to pay in gold, and he sent to the Clerk's desk and had read the decision of the Supreme Court that a dollar meant coin.

Mr. Burchard's amendment was rejected.

Mr. Dawes, in compliance with Mr. Randall's suggestion, moved to substitute the word "coin" for that of "money" in the bill. Adopted.

Mr. Garfield, of Ohio, moved as an amendment to Mr. Kelley's substitute that, in order to make up the deficiency, a duty of five cents a pound be imposed upon tea and three cents upon coffee, and said that at this moment the expenditures of the Government were beyond the revenue. The revenues of the last month had fallen off so as to make a deficit for the month just closed of over nine millions of dollars. He was opposed to the substitute, but if it were to be adopted he desired to have coupled with it the provision which he had offered.

Mr. Kelley made the point of order that Mr. Garfield's proposition was not germane to the substitute, and the Speaker so ruled.

The substitute itself was rejected, and the bill as amended was passed.

THE SALARY BILL.

The House then, at 1:30 o'clock, proceeded to the discussion of the bill for the repeal of the Increase of Salary law.

Mr. Cox, of New-York, spoke in favor of the repeal, but expressed his preference for the bill as presented by the minority of the committee. In the course of his remarks he said: "Some sinister inferences are sought to be drawn from the allegation that I returned this money on the 30th of April, the day my predecessor died. Even if this were true the inference is false, as until my father's death, and at my mother's request, I had an intention to go abroad for a long voyage. My fare was paid for in the *Java*. This was after Mr. Brooks' death, but the letter sending this money back is in the *Herald*. It is dated April 26, and in it my brother-in-law says I ordered it to be returned the week before, so that some fortnight before Mr. Brooks' death my intention was known. While in Florida with Mr. Willard, of Vermont, he knew the fact of my intent to have been the same as his. On the death of my uncle, and subsequently of my father, and being compelled twice to go to Ohio on a mission, I could only remember my duty to the dead. All such inferences are from ignorant or conceited malice. When I opposed the bill in February, as the *Globe* shows, I made an ironical remark, received as such that when a gratified country voted me the money I would take it, and this, too, is tortured to mean something I did not, and that, too, by men who expect to keep the money forever. They are not the men to make me uncomfortable. When they pay back, even late, they may talk to me, because I saw into a millstone, and they are ground by it. They think they are injured by my refunding, and yet they, brave souls, march up now and vote for repeal. Of course they are not demagogues. Oh, no! I may cultivate the graces to please the people; I may be a demagogue in doing right; but they did not do the same until prodded to it by the press and the people. If I am a demagogue I do not fawn for thrift, nor take it and then crook the knee."

Mr. Lawrence, of Kansas, made a speech in favor of the repeal because it was demanded by the people, whose agents the members of Congress were. If Congress failed to wipe out the law, the omission would be visited with the continuous defeat of the Republican Party, and that would be a calamity to which he (Lawrence) would not contribute.

Mr. Wilson, of Indiana, asked him whether he (Lawrence) did not take $4,000 back pay in 1866.

Mr. Lawrence, (amid laughter all over the House,) replied that he did take what every other member of that Congress took. He added that the salary fixed by the act of 1866 had not outraged the public judgment and the public conscience as the act of 1873 had done, and that that fact furnished, perhaps, some reason why the members of that Congress had not returned the back pay.

Mr. Wilson tried to get an opportunity to put some further questions to Mr. Lawrence, but the latter, amid much confusion and laughter, refused to yield for the purpose.

Mr. Kellogg, of Connecticut, asked Mr. Lawrence whether the members of the Thirty-ninth Congress had not taken double mileage for themselves and reduced it one-half as to future Congresses.

Mr. Laurence replied that he did not recollect precisely as to that. [Laughter.]

Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania, asked him whether he had taken the increase pay for the last nine months.

Mr. Laurence replied that he had, but that he had returned the difference to the Treasury.

Mr. Kendall, of Nevada, opposed the repeal. While he had the utmost respect for the will of the people when fairly expressed, he made a clear distinction between popular will and popular clamor. He claimed to be able to show that the salary as it now stood was less than the old, especially in the case of the members from the far West, and he undertook to do so by showing that they lost by the abrogation of mileage, the repeal of the franking privilege, and the withdrawal of allowances for stationery and newspapers. He was not here to attempt to defy the popular will, but he repeated that he drew a wide distinction between the popular will fairly expressed, and popular clamor led by demagogues and by a corrupt and partisan press.

Mr. Negley, of Pennsylvania, made some remarks in allusion to what he called the extreme sensitiveness of the gentleman from New-York (Mr. Cox.) He (Mr. Negley) had seen in the public papers that that gentleman had drawn his back pay, and had given it to his father and mother because they were orphans, and that when the telegraph announced that all that was mortal of James Brooks would soon pass over the portals of time and care, he (Mr. Cox) had returned the money to the Treasury. He had not kept it all Summer, but he had kept it from the 10th of March to the 30th of April. He (Mr. Negley) did not question the gentleman's motives or his right. He had simply referred to the facts.

Mr. Cox—Does the gentleman arraign my statement? I have stated that I returned the money to the Treasury two weeks before Mr. Brooks' death.

Mr. Negley—I have not stated otherwise. I would not misrepresent the gentleman, having a proper regard for my own self-respect and for his feelings; but the gentleman appears on this floor, immediately on the commencement of this session, as the conspicuous figure of a group of gentlemen anxious and zealous in arraigning their associates for committing a great wrong against the public Treasury and public sentiment, and I desire to refer to the gentleman's own acts in order to put him in the position in which he has put himself. From June 4 to Nov. 3 the gentleman drew $3,125, although he was not elected as a member till the 5th of November.

Mr. Cox—Is the gentleman aware of the law on that subject?

Mr. Negley—I am aware of the law, and so is the gentleman.

Mr. Cox—The law is express in regard to it. Is the gentleman aware of the law?

Mr. Negley—I am aware of it.

Mr. Cox—Let us see what it is.

Mr. Negley—If the gentleman will permit me, I will be more indulgent to him than he has been to me. The gentleman has only served nine days in this Congress, and yet has drawn over $5,000. If that is not drawing back pay I appeal to the common sense of the House.

Mr. Cox—Has the gentleman served any longer in this Congress than I have? I was sworn in the same day as he.

Mr. Negley—But I am not showing such a disgusting amount of virtue as the gentleman, and, consequently, I am not here making my own defense. The objection which I have had to this whole proceeding was the introduction of this bill, and the indecent haste of the gentleman to bring it before the country while our industries are depressed, and while the condition of the finances demand immediate legislation. I have had no intention to be personal in this matter. I simply alluded to the statement in the newspapers not with any intention of arraigning the gentleman (Mr. Cox) before the House on a question on which he had a perfect right to act according to his best judgment. But the gentleman appears here as the Judge Advocate of the people. He arraigns his associates for committing a great crime; or, in his own language, for stealing money from the Treasury. When he makes that statement I desire the House and the country to understand exactly the part which he has played in stealing money from the Treasury, if he so styles it. If this measure had been introduced in the interest of economy, it would have commanded my vote and my earnest support. If it had been introduced out of respect to public opinion by the gentlemen who had the most right to introduce it, I mean those who had favored the increase, I should have been willing to give it my support. But, on the contrary, it has been introduced by a number of gentlemen who have just escaped from the follies of their youth, and who come here for the purpose of earning some new reputation. [Laughter.]

Mr. Wilson, of Indiana, said it was not his purpose to argue against the repeal of the Salary bill, nor to argue that the salary was not fixed too high, but he desired to show that there was nothing in that action unworthy or dishonest, that a man might vote for it and still be the peer in integrity and conscience of all the multitude of his detractors. He proceeded to refer to past precedents on the same subject, naming many of the popular and distinguished men who voted for like measures, and received the benefits of them, and he repeated to Mr. Lawrence, of Ohio, the question whether he had not drawn the back pay voted by Congress in 1866.

Mr. Lawrence replied that every member of that Congress, except the members from West Virginia, had taken the pay fixed by the act of 1866. He condemned the Salary act of March 3, 1873, not so much because of the back pay as because both the back pay and the front pay were too high.

Mr. Wilson, of Indiana, reminded Mr. Lawrence that he had condemned it a while ago because it was back pay.

Mr. Lawrence—Because it was back pay—too much in amount. [Laughter.]

Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts—I want the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Lawrence) to tell us how much back pay he would go for. [Loud laughter.] He says that in 1866 he took his back pay because every member of Congress did so. He returns the increase of pay because, he says, the people condemn it. So he goes with the multitude whatever way the multitude goes. [Loud laughter at the expense of Mr. Lawrence.]

Mr. Lawrence desired to make a rejoinder, but Mr. Wilson, who had the floor, declined to yield to him.

Mr. Parsons, of Ohio, hoped his colleague (Mr. Lawrence) would be allowed to answer, because he needed very much to put himself right. [Laughter.]

Mr. Lawrence retorted that his colleague would have an opportunity to answer some inquiries.

Mr. Parsons declared himself ready to answer any inquiries.

Another member appealed to the House on behalf of Mr. Lawrence, referring to the constitutional provision that no cruel or unusual punishment shall be inflicted on any person. [Laughter.]

Mr. Wilson, of Indiana, continued his argument, and claimed to have proved that the last Congress, in the passage of the Salary bill, had followed in the footsteps of their most illustrious predecessors. The merit or demerit of the act did not depend on whether it was done on the first or last day of a Congress. Men might differ as to the proper salary, without being either robbers or thieves. The people, however, had a right to demand that the act of the last Congress should be repealed. The people had made that demand, and Congress was bound to accede to it. Whatever Congress would do would be criticised, but perhaps the best way of disposing of the matter was to place the law as it was before, and he trusted that the House would put the bill on that basis.

Mr. Lamison, of Ohio, criticised the position of his colleague, (Mr. Lawrence,) and ridiculed him for his assumption of superior virtue in connection with the salary question. The same degree of interest, he declared, which modern ages have felt in regard to the features of Homer, would be felt by future ages in regard to those of the famous author of the report of the Select Committee on the New-York Election Frauds. [Laughter.] He asserted that the popular clamor against the increased salary bill was got up mainly by demagogues and interested politicians; that he had met his constituents and argued the question to their entire satisfaction, and that he had no fear of his ability to convince them again that his position was correct.

Mr. Starkweather, of Connecticut, advocated the bill reported by the select committee. He, too, drew a distinction between the expression of the popular will and the public clamor got up by demagogues and by a sensational press. He had opposed the original measure for the increase of compensation, and still believed that it was unwise. At such a time as this particularly, when wages all over the country were being reduced on an average of twenty per cent., members should not insist on retaining an increase of fifty per cent, but should submit willingly to the proposed reduction.

Mr. Townsend, of Pennsylvania, advocated an amendment proposed by himself fixing the salary of members at $6,000.

Mr. Lynch, of Mississippi, argued that whatever change was to be made, whether of increase or decrease, should not take effect during the present Congress.

Mr. Hall, of Maine, gave notice that he would try to get a vote on the bill to-morrow, and then, at 4 o'clock, the House adjourned.

CHEAP TRANSPORTATION.

ACTION OF THE NEW-YORK ASSOCIATION.

THE DEFECTS IN THE PRESENT SYSTEM—THE REMEDIES PROPOSED—THE OBJECTIONS.

A meeting of the Directors of the New-York Cheap Transportation Association was held yesterday afternoon at No. 110 Pearl street, B. B. Sherman presiding. After the transaction of routine business, a report was presented from the Committee on Railway Transportation. It sets forth that the old-time merchants of New-York were in the habit of speculating in staple products, and were often enabled to hold the market against a decline for months, because means of communication and transportation were deficient; but now intelligence of the scarcity of any article in this market is flashed North, South, East, and West—under the ocean and around the world. While corn in Iowa is worth twenty cents per bushel, in New-York the market price is sixty cents. While cattle in Illinois, Missouri, and Kansas are worth from $10 to $20 per head, they, at the abbatoirs of New-York, bring from $40 to $60. In Ohio and West Virginia abounds cannel coal of the finest quality, worth at the door of the mine $4 per ton; in Pennsylvania, within 300 miles of New-York, the best anthracite coal is worth $3 per ton, yet in New-York these cost the consumer respectively $15 and $7 per ton. These figures were made in October, and although fluctuations in markets cause slight changes in the relative proportions, yet, in the main, they are correct. The manufactures of the East are also greatly enhanced in cost to the consumers of the West, and thus at every step in the examination of this question it is seen that the people are dependent almost for their very existence—certainly for all the ordinary necessaries of life—upon the transportation facilities of the country. There can be no doubt but that the principle of co-operation, as shown in our Post Office system, is equally true for transporting freight as it is for letters and newspapers, but it cannot be applied with equal facility because of the greatly-increased volume of material to be moved, and the difficulty under our present civil service system of obtaining a sufficient number of employes who can be relied upon for honesty and efficiency. Therefore, in the opinion of the committee, it is not advisable for the Government to undertake the business of a common carrier of merchandise, but in order that there may be some check upon the rapacity of great corporations, which have grown so that no new enterprise conducted by individuals can successfully compete with them, and in order that the people may to some extent enjoy the benefits of competition, a national iron highway between the East and the West, to be constructed by the Government, is recommended, but to be operated under a general law by individuals, they paying toll therefor sufficient to maintain the road-bed. There is a wide-spread belief that the Government cannot do anything as well as can be done by private enterprise; but there are some enterprises in which the welfare of the entire nation is interwoven, and which are of such importance and extent that they can be better done by the whole people co-operating through the machinery of Government. Under this class come our public highways in every town, county, and State; and, in a wider field, our Post Office system, our national currency, and our army and navy. If this is a bad principle, why are greenbacks preferable to the old wild-cat State currency? Why not let each State absolutely control its quota of the United States Army, and give each State the control of one or two vessels of our navy? Our system of railway transportation being full of defects and abuses, something must be done to remedy them.

THE PROMINENT DEFECTS IN OUR PRESENT SYSTEM.

Among the prominent defects in our present system, are the following:

1. The present method of undertaking the construction of railways without a paid-up capital.

2. The inflation commonly known as "watering of stock," by which its nominal value is largely increased, thereby making it necessary to unduly tax travel and commerce to secure it a value.

3. By rings in their management, through which both the public and the non-managing stockholders are fleeced to enrich a few prominent officials and managing stockholders.

4. The present system, which necessitates the operation of passenger and freight traffic over the same road-bed in which the passenger traffic has the right of way, thus making it necessary for freight trains to lay up two-thirds of the time when they should be rolling on to their destination.

5. The but partial representation of the stockholders in the boards of direction.

That railway investments have been unremunerative to the great mass of the stockholders who have paid for their stock is doubtless true, for they are plucked by the managing ring to almost the same extent as the public, and when they are not so plucked it is because it is to the interest of this ring to lay the entire burden on the shoulders of the public, two striking instances of which can be seen in the management of the New-York Central and the Pennsylvania Central Railways. There is a great difference between managing and non-managing stockholders, and it is well known that the former usually enrich themselves at the expense of the latter and of the public who are obliged to use their road. Along the line of all the principal railways in the United States will be found a chain of the wealthiest men in the country who have made their money out of their connection with railway management. These are the men who properly come under the term "venturesome individuals." Along the line of the Erie Railroad we find the following: Jay Gould, Daniel Drew, Charles G. Sisson, New-York; Mr. Berdell, Goshen; Mr. Eldridge, Elmira; Homer Ramsdell, Newburg; Mr. Phelps, Col. Dwight, Binghamton, each of whom are estimated to be worth from $1,000,000 to $10,000,000, and there are hundreds of others of lesser note. The New-York Central presents a precisely parallel case, the Pennsylvania Central another, and it is more or less true of every railroad in the United States. Of those whose names have a national reputation we may mention: Mr. Vanderbilt, Mr. Scott, Mr. Durant, Mr. Edgar Thompson, Mr. Bushnell, Mr. Huntington, Mr. Asa Packer, Mr. Stanford, Mr. Russell Sage, Mr. Crocker, Mr. Fargo, and there are plenty of others the mention of whose names tend to prove that the people of this country do not "get their persons and property transported at a loss by a small body of venturesome individuals."

In regard to the second of the defects mentioned, it is only necessary to state that the obligations of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad at this time amount to about $90,000,000, while it is susceptible of proof that the total cost to its stock and bond holders was less than $25,000,000; eight per cent. dividends are regularly paid on the former sum, thus imposing an annual burden on the commerce of this State and City on $65,000,000 of fictitious capital, amounting, at eight per cent., to over $5,000,000. The outstanding obligations of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad now amount to about $75,000,000, for which not more than $25,000,000 was ever paid by its stock and bond holders. The watering of stock, in one form or another, has been practiced by nearly all of the principal companies in this country, and it is estimated that about one-third of all the stock of railway companies in the United States has been issued upon a fictitious basis.

In regard to the third of the defects mentioned, it is only during the past few years that rings in the management have become a prominent feature, but now all the trunk lines have a Credit Mobilier ring of "managing stockholders," who organize a series of fast freight lines and supply companies, which fleece the public and fleece the great body of the stockholders.

In regard to the fourth defect, it is not generally known that freight trains are obliged to lay up two-thirds of the time in order that passenger-trains may have the right of way, but such is the case; the average time made by freight trains is but about 100 miles per day; when a freight train obtains a few hours right of way it has to run at a rate of speed which is expensive in wear and tear and results in many accidents; more than half the accidents which took place, and over eighty per cent. of the number of lives lost in railway collisions during the past year were the result of operating passenger and freight traffic over the same roadway. All estimates of the capacity of railways for freight purposes, and the cost of such transportation has heretofore been based upon the results of such mixed traffic; with railways devoted exclusively to freight, it is estimated by competent authority, that their capacity for such purposes would be at least quadrupled, and some of our ablest railroad men assert that on such railways, grain and other heavy freight can be carried as cheaply and much more expeditiously than by canal; on the other hand, however, the advocates of canal transportation maintain that on heavy freights railways can never compete with water transportation.

The report of the committee also shows the relative work done in this State by canals and railways during the year 1872, and the amount paid for such work. The amount paid for the transportation of property by rail was in the proportion of six and a half to one for canal transportation, and the number of tons transported on railroads, as compared with canals, was in the proportion of four and one-half to one. The inference to be drawn from these figures is that while transportation by canal is cheaper, yet the difference in time and convenience is in favor of railroads, and as long as this is so the great bulk of the thousand and one articles which comprise the luxuries, and many of the necessaries, of life will be carried by rail. The amount paid for railroad passengers was $94,472,809 12, and for railroad freight, $98,595,310 75, while the canal freight was only $10,648,711.

THE REMEDIES PROPOSED.

After careful examination and consideration of the subject, it is the opinion of the committee, that the desired relief must come from:

1. Legislation; by which our present system of railways can be regulated and improved, and—

2. Competition, which will complete and carry out the reform which legislation must inaugurate.

Under the head of legislation we must have the following laws:

1. A law creating a Board of Railway Commissioners, who shall be clothed with power to establish and regulate rates for transporting freight over all railroads doing business in this State, and to prescribe a uniform system of keeping railway accounts.

2. A law prescribing an equitable system of proportional or minority representation of the stockholders in the boards of direction.

3. A law restraining railway companies from paying interest or dividends beyond a fair and just return on the actual cost of their property to their stock and bond holders, and compelling them to expend all sums in excess of such amount, and what is required to keep their roads in proper repair and pay their necessary operating expenses, on their moving, handling, and terminal facilities for public security and convenience, and to reduce their transportation charges when such facilities are in a perfect and completed condition.

4. A law prohibiting all railway companies from making unjust and excessive discriminations against places which are not competing points.

5. A law prohibiting all railway companies from delegating their business to separate corporations, now known as fast freight lines, the entire receipts of which do not go into the treasury of the road over which they run.

6. A law to prohibit the leasing, consolidation or combination of parallel lines of road, by which competition is destroyed and the people's highways converted into monopolies.

7. A law prohibiting railway companies from acquiring or holding more real estate than is necessary for the operation of their roads, and prohibiting railway companies from engaging in mining or any business other than that of transportation.

8. A law making it a penal offense for any public official to accept or use the free pass of any railway company, and prohibiting railway companies from granting such passes to any but regular employes of such railways.

All the above provisions should be national, but are also applicable to separate States as well. Some of them have a bearing upon the question of competition, but the great good to be realized from this latter power must come from a national double or quadruple track railroad exclusively for freight, to be built and operated in the interest of the whole people. While opinions may honestly differ as to how and by whom such a road should be constructed, yet there can be no such difference of opinion as to the necessity of having such a road. Our water lines are closed by ice during a large portion of the year; and even if they were always open, there would be abundant business for such a road to do in the transportation of live stock, produce, and manufactures, which must have speedy transportation. But how are we to get it? In the examination of the subject your committee are forced to arrive at the conclusion that we are not likely to soon obtain the much-needed relief, unless the road is built and owned by the people through the National Government.

THE OBJECTIONS.

The objections which are urged against the building of such a highway by the Government are that in building, it would be mismanaged and cost double the amount it should cost; that after it was finished the management would prove defective; that the maintenance of the road bed would make it necessary to employ a large number of men, which would be another powerful political machine, and that such centralization of power in the hands of the National Government would be dangerous, and that it would be a fruitful source of corruption for all time to come; that such a road could never be located, for every city at the West and every city at the East would want it at their own doors; and lastly, that it would never pay if it were built. All these objections were urged when De Witt Clinton advocated the construction of the Erie Canal, a public highway which has been the only competition which the people have been able to use in protecting themselves against soulless corporations, without which the City and State of New-York could not have attained the commercial pre-eminence they now enjoy, and the development of the West would have been greatly retarded. This competition is effective so far as it goes, and it should be increased by enlarging the capacity of our canals to the utmost; but railways have, for carrying many kinds of goods, practically superseded canals and revolutionized the commerce of the country. Besides, canals are not available at all seasons; therefore, to obtain relief from the ills under which we suffer we must have an iron highway.

CORRUPT LEGISLATION.

The committee alluding to the amount of money spent for corrupt legislation, state that it is notorious that nine-tenths of the money corruptly spent to influence legislation comes from railways, in their efforts to obtain legislation antagonistic to the interests of the people, and instead of such a highway being productive of more corruption of this character, it is the opinion of this committee, based upon careful investigation, that it would be a potent agent in reducing the amount of money so expended, for, as stated, it would inaugurate an era of retrenchment and economy in railway management, instead of the reckless and lavish expenditure that now prevails. In conclusion the committee submitted that the remedies for the defects and abuses in our present system of transportation must comprise:

1. Regulation and improvement of our present railway system by proper legislation.

2. The construction and ownership by the people of a national iron highway for the movement of freight, and, as an auxiliary, our canals must be enlarged and their capacity increased by the application of steam as a motive power.

On motion of Mr. Trask the report was referred to a special committee with power to print and circulate as many copies as they may deem necessary.

The Secretary read an invitation from Hon. Josiah Quincy, President of the National Cheap Transportation Society, asking the Directors to send a delegation of their body to the Convention of the Cheap Transportation Association, to be held in Washington, on Wednesday, the 14th January next. The President was authorized to appoint a committee of five or more to attend the convention.

The meeting then adjourned.

VANDERBILT'S RAILROAD.

IMPORTANT ACTION OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

At the meeting of the Board of Health, held yesterday afternoon, Dr. Stephen Smith, Chairman of the Sanitary Committee, presented the following report in relation to the work known as the "Fourth Avenue Improvement:"

"The Sanitary Committee respectfully submit the following report on the condition of Fourth avenue, above Forty-ninth street. The committee, in company with Assistant Inspector Nealis, examined the condition of Fourth avenue, above Forty-ninth street, on the line of the work now being performed thereat, for the purpose of sinking a track for the Harlem Railroad Company, and found said avenue in a condition dangerous to life, for the reason that on the easterly side of said avenue an excavation is being made for the purpose above referred to, while on the westerly line not only the street, but almost the entire sidewalk, side the rails are laid in such a manner as to monopolize. Neither the excavation nor rail-track is properly protected or provided, with either fence or railing, sufficient to insure protection to pedestrians who may attempt the hazardous feat of crossing or walking on this avenue, or vehicles which may have occasion to pass over at the many great thoroughfares intersecting the same. Several of the streets referred to were, as far as traffic at this point was concerned, effectually closed by reason of large mounds of earth being piled up in the avenue where the work is going on. In such instances we noticed a railing put up across the street, evidently for the purpose of preventing vehicles from attempting to cross at these points, but there was nothing to prevent foot passengers from entering; on the contrary, an opening was left at either end of the railing, apparently to facilitate ingress and egress of persons thereat. There is nothing to prevent any person, old or young, from walking on the track or attempting to cross the avenue at any time, whatever the danger may be from passing trains. In the course of our inspection we saw many children, at various points, walking between the rails, apparently unaware of the great danger they were incurring. It is true that on one side of the street-crossings (the westerly side) there is a man stationed, whose duty it is to wave a flag on the approach of a train, but this is totally inadequate to answer the purpose intended, as it not unfrequently happens that the train is almost at the crossing before the flagman is to be seen. At one crossing (Fifty-first street) a woman stood for some time, looking somewhat bewildered, and apparently deliberating whether it was safe to attempt to pass over, there being no person to direct her. She finally made the venture and went over in safety, seemingly a good deal frightened. It was also noticeable that some of the booths provided for the flagmen were fastened on the inside, the persons in charge depending for observation of the incoming and outgoing trains on a small opening in the booths, in some cases not more than three by four inches.

In consideration of the above state of affairs and the dangerous condition of the line of the work generally, we respectfully recommend that a proper gate be provided on either side of every street crossing, open for the passage of vehicles, on the line of Fourth avenue, above Forty-ninth street, where rails are laid on the level of the street or sidewalk; and the committee further recommend that a continuous fence be constructed from each of said gateways along the line of said rails, and at such a distance therefrom as to insure a good and sufficient clearance for all trains passing thereat; said gateways and fences to be so constructed and adjusted as effectually to prevent foot-passengers or vehicles from crossing said avenue during the passage of such trains.

As the power to regulate the use of streets and public places in the manner herein suggested has been exclusively conferred upon the Common Council, under the provisions of chapter 335, of the laws of 1873, it is also recommended that a copy of this report be forwarded to that body, with the request that ordinances for the protection of human life along the line of Fourth avenue, may be adopted. It is further recommended that an ordinance be adopted directing the parties in charge of, or constructing this work, to grade the streets, sidewalks, and gutters along the side of the said railroad, so that all surface-water be freely discharged therefrom."

The report and the recommendations of the committee were adopted, and a copy of the same was ordered to be transmitted to the Common Council.

MEETING OF ORIENTALISTS.

A meeting of distinguished Orientalists was held Monday evening at the residence of Mr. J. W. Barrow, and under the Presidency of Rev. Dr. Crosby, of this City, to form a society for the encouragement of the critical study of the Semitic and Oriental languages. After several speeches a provisional organization was effected. The first regular meeting will be held on Monday, Jan. 5, at the same place. Among those present, besides the two gentlemen already mentioned, were the following Orientalists: Rev. Dr. W. H. Ward, Rabbi [illegible], Rev. Dr. Huebsch, Mr. Hill, Dr. Chambers, Geo. Woodward, Gen. Ganier D'Abain, and Dr. Meyrwitz.

THE EMIGRATION COMMISSION.

EXCITING DEBATES AT THE MEETING YESTERDAY—A RESOLUTION TO BORROW $100,000 PASSED.

The Commissioners of Emigration held their regular fortnightly meeting yesterday afternoon, all of them being present except Commissioner Havemeyer. The Treasurer presented his report, which shows a balance in the Treasury of $11,785 84. The receipts for the past two weeks were $230,456 32. The disbursements since June 1 have been $928,743 36. A number of reports and communications were received and placed on file. Rev. Mr. Numan, who was sent South, reports that a large number of Germans had obtained employment. The Italians had not been so successful, however. He was of opinion that much good could be accomplished by sending emigrants to the South.

An excited debate arose between Messrs. Kaufmann and Stephenson, which was joined in by all the Commissioners. Mr. Kaufmann read a communication from THE TIMES, of the 1st inst., signed by Mr. Stephenson, which he said he would have left unnoticed, only that Mr. Stephenson had charged that he had "duped" the other Commissioners. Mr. Kaufmann asked if it was not an insult to the board for any member to assert that they had been "duped," and concluded by moving that the gentleman be reprimanded, provided he did not apologize.

Mr. Stephenson said he had no apology to make, and did not intend to make any. He claimed to have embodied in his communication the exact language of the resolution. The gentleman had on several occasions promised to vote for his report, and expressed himself pleased with it. He had received communications from all parts of the City asking him why he had voted as he did. He claimed that he said nothing in private that he did not say in public, and asked Mr. Kaufmann if he could say the same?

Mr. Kaufmann denied that he had ever promised to vote for Mr. Stephenson's resolution. The debate here became so exciting that Commissioner Starr moved that the whole subject be laid on the table, which was carried.

Mr. Stephenson moved that the sum of $100 be appropriated to purchase Christmas trees, for the celebration of Christmas Day on Ward's Island. Carried.

A resolution offered by Mr. Stephenson, proposing to repeal all former resolutions on certain subjects, created much discussion, and was finally withdrawn. As a substitute, a resolution requesting the Superintendent to collect all former resolutions, and lay them before the board, so that the Commissioners might read them, and thus be able to act intelligently, and decide which to repeal, and which to have printed, was passed.

Mr. Starr moved that, owing to the dilapidated condition of some of the buildings on Ward's Island, a carpenter be employed to repair them. Carried.

A communication was received, in which it was claimed that only two policemen were employed on Ward's Island, and requesting that two more be sent there. A resolution was passed requesting the Police Commissioners to send two more officers to the island.

Mr. Stephenson here arose and said, that as Mr. Kaufmann's right to a seat in the board had been questioned, he wanted it to be definitely settled now.

Mr. Starr facetiously remarked that he lived on excitement, and should feel very lonesome if either Mr. Kaufmann or Mr. Stephenson were not present.

The following are the preamble and resolution of Mr. Stephenson, in regard to Mr. Kaufmann's right to a seat in the board:

Whereas, Grave doubts exist in the minds of several members of this board as to the legal right of Sigismund Kaufmann to a seat in this board as a member; and

Whereas, The laws of 1873, creating this board, declare that the President of the Irish Emigration Society and the President of the German Emigration Society shall be *ex officio* members, without the right to vote upon appointments or removals; and

Whereas, The society, of which Sigismund Kaufmann is President is not the German Emigration Society; therefore

Resolved, That the counsel of the board be and he is hereby directed to give his legal opinion to this board, at its next meeting, as to the right of Sigismund Kaufmann to retain his seat as a member of this board.

The resolution was finally laid on the table.

Mr. Stephenson charged Rev. Mr. Schmidt with absenting himself from Ward's Island on Nov. 1, and of conduct unbecoming a Christian minister, and stated that he had suspended him.

Mr. Kaufmann said it was because Mr. Stephenson had interfered with Mr. Schmidt's business that the trouble arose.

The following resolution was finally passed:

Resolved, That while this commission will not recommend the confirmation of the suspension of Rev. Mr. Schmidt, it does not hold him blameless in not informing Commissioner Stephenson of all the facts in the premises.

Mr. Starr moved that hereafter the clergyman on Ward's Island receive $600 per annum. Carried.

The office of Boarding-house Inspector was abolished by an almost unanimous vote. The salary is $800 a year.

Mr. Starr said there were now 1,677 persons on Ward's Island, and they were coming in at the rate of fifty per day.

Mr. Kaufmann called attention to the fact that the commission was short of funds, and said by the 1st of January there would be no money in the treasury.

Mr. Starr said the commission was $50,000 in debt to-day.

The President thought that if they could get along till the 1st of June they would be all right, and was in favor of borrowing money, provided the sum was limited.

Mr. Kaufmann moved that the Finance Committee be empowered to borrow not more than $100,000, which was agreed to. The meeting then adjourned.

HOWES & MACY.

EFFORT TO THROW THEM INTO BANKRUPTCY—AN INJUNCTION GRANTED.

A petition in bankruptcy was, on Saturday, filed against Howes & Macy, the well-known Wall street bankers, at the suit of Alonso R. Morgan, one of their depositors. The petitioner sets forth that he, on or about the 24th day of September, 1873, had delivered to and deposited with said Howes & Macy as such bankers, and to be returned to him on demand, the sum of $2,404 94, which sum the said Howes & Macy had promised and agreed to return on demand; that petitioner did, on or about the 10th of October, duly demand the said sum, but that payment thereof was refused. The petitioner avers and charges that Reuben W. Howes and Charles A. Macy were at that time, and for some time prior thereto had been, and still are, insolvent, and unable to pay their just debts and obligations. And petitioner avers and charges, upon information and belief, that at the time the said Howes & Macy received from him the said sum of $2,404 94 the said Howes & Macy well knew that they were insolvent and unable to pay their debts, but took and received the said money for the purpose of appropriating the same to their own use; and they took and received various large sums of money on deposit from other of their customers in their said business of bankers, with the like intent and purpose of appropriating the same to their own use; and that in this way the said Howes & Macy became the possessors of many thousands of dollars belonging to the petitioner and other of their creditors and customers, at a time when they knew or had good reason to believe themselves to be utterly insolvent, and unable to pay their just debts. Further, that on or about the 24th day of September, 1873, the said Howes & Macy, under and pursuant of a plan agreed upon between them, in which they had conspired together to cheat, delay, hinder, and defraud petitioner and the other of their said creditors, and to hinder, delay, and defeat the operations of the act, fraudulently stopped and suspended payment of their commercial paper, &c.

An affidavit made by Alfred C. Chapin, of the firm of Logan & Chapin, also depositors, accompanies the petition, in which the deponent states that the said Howes & Macy have admitted to deponent their inability to pay their debts, and have publicly stated and represented under their hands such inability, and have made different offers of compromise to their several creditors, on the basis of making payment in part of their said indebtedness, but that such compromises have not as yet been accepted by the creditors of the firm. Deponent further says that by the public and personal statements of the said Howes & Macy, and of a committee of their creditors, it appears that the liabilities of the firm are $1,237,000; and that the assets of the said firm amount to only $855,000 in gross; and that the individual assets of the said bankrupt Howes amount to but $26,250, and of the said bankrupt Macy to only the sum of $37,000, leaving a deficiency of assets of several thousand dollars. Deponent further says that it appears by the books of said bankrupts, and by their public statements, that they received deposits from various creditors up to about, if not actually on, the day of their suspension, to wit, the 24th day of September, and that such deposits were received by the bankrupts from the creditors without their being informed or made aware by the said bankrupts of the insolvent condition of them, the said Howes & Macy; and that in this manner, as deponent is informed and believes, and therefore charges, said bankrupts became possessed of many thousands of dollars from various creditors, with the intention and purpose of appropriating the same to their own use, and not accounting for the same in pursuance of the terms of the contract under which they were deposited; that as deponent is informed and believes, all the said deposits were made with the understanding and agreement that they should be payable on demand.

Judge Blatchford granted an order upon the petition for the defendants to show cause, on the 15th of December, why the prayer of the petition should not be granted; also issuing an injunction restraining defendants from making any transfer or disposition of their property in the meantime.

THE MARTIN WILL CASE.

The Martin will case came up again yesterday, before Surrogate Hutchings, in the Surrogate's Court. Two witnesses were examined by the proponents to show that the alleged second will, which was testified to by Mr. Berry, and upon which the contestants base their claim, was merely a copy of a will, and inasmuch as it bore no attestations or signature, could not be admitted in the case. The matter was again adjourned.

TRIAL OF JOHN T. IRVING.

FOUND GUILTY OF A SECOND CRIME—SENTENCED TO SEVEN YEARS AND SIX MONTHS' IMPRISONMENT.

The notorious John T. Irving, the self-accused accomplice in the Nathan murder, was again placed on trial yesterday, on another of the indictments for burglary which have been found against him. Irving, who was not surprised at his conviction on the previous day, bore the close scrutiny of hundreds of eyes in the court-room with an air of reckless bravado, and seemed to think that his conviction on the second charge was a foregone conclusion. The indictment charged Irving and a man named Charles Carr, who has since been sent to State Prison, with burglariously entering the pawn office of the Messrs. Green and Wilson, at No. 181 Bowery, where diamonds and jewelry to the amount of over $100,000 were stored in a safe. Robert Green, a member of the firm, testified that on the 11th May, 1870, his store, at No. 181 Bowery, was entered from No. 5 Delancey street, situated immediately in the rear, the walls having been broken through.

Dr. Charles Stein, living at No. 5 Delancey street, testified that in May, 1870, he rented a room in his house to a man named Charles Carr. After Carr had disappeared, he discovered that an aperture had been broken through the wall.

Milton E. Lowell, salesman in the employ of Degraaf & Taylor, swore that about the 8th of May, 1870, John T. Irving ordered furniture to the extent of $124 to be sent to No. 5 Delancey street. A man named Charles Carr came next morning, and after deducting $27, paid for the furniture ordered by Irving.

Charles Kelly, the truckman who delivered the furniture at No. 5 Delancey street, said that it was received by John T. Irving and Charles Carr. Could not identify the prisoner as Irving.

Assistant District Attorney Rollins read Kelly's evidence given at the examination in 1870, in which Kelly positively identified Irving, whom he said he had previously known as "Jack" Irving, as one of the men who had assisted him in unloading the furniture at No. 5 Delancey street. Kelly admitted that the evidence was correct, but stated that he could not identify the prisoner as that John T. Irving.

Detective Field testified that he arrested Irving at his residence, No. 27 Garden street, Hoboken, on the 20th June, 1870, and brought him to New-York, where he was fully identified by Kelly. The prisoner was the man then identified by Kelly as Irving.

Capt. Petty, of the Fifth Precinct, testified that he also was present when Kelly identified Carr and Irving from the midst of a crowd of men at the Tombs. The prisoner was the man then identified as John T. Irving.

This closed the case for the prosecution.

Irving then took the stand, and in answer to the questions of his counsel stated that he had nothing whatever to do with the burglary for which he was on trial. Irving here became excited and appealed to the court to be allowed to make an explanation on his own behalf. Permission being granted, Irving stated that he had been arrested on this same charge in June, 1870, by Officer McSherry, of the Tenth Precinct, by whom he was taken before Superintendent Jourdan. After having been detained two days at Police Head-quarters, during which the circumstances of the burglary were fully inquired into, he was taken before Justice Ledwith at Essex Market Police Court, and discharged. He then went home to No. 37 Garden street, Hoboken, and was immediately rearrested and brought to New-York on another charge. Irving indignantly denied that he had ever seen Kelly, who, he said, had mistaken him for some other person. The prisoner here became excited, and with wild gesticulations asserted his innocence. He had been convicted the previous day, he said, on perjured evidence. In cross-examination by Assistant District Attorney Rollins, Irving denied all knowledge of the burglary, but admitted that Carr lived in the same house with him in Hoboken at the time it was committed. It was because Carr had committed a burglary that he (Irving) had been arrested and mixed up in the transaction. Counsel on both sides having summed up, the case was given to the jury, who, after a short deliberation, returned a verdict of guilty of an attempt to commit burglary. When asked whether he had anything to say why sentence should not be pronounced upon him, Irving replied that he had been denied justice, and did not expect mercy. Recorder Hackett stated that the prisoner had been fairly tried and convicted, and sentenced him on the first conviction to five years in State Prison, and on the second to an additional term of two years and six months in the same institution. Irving bowed and was removed. He stated to one of the court officers yesterday that if he was convicted on the second charge, as he fully expected to be, he should have all the proofs in connection with the Nathan murder, which he had referred to in his confessions, destroyed.

CHRISTMAS APPEAL FOR POOR CHILDREN.

A bitter Winter has come to the poor children of New-York. Thousands are driven out of work by the stoppage of manufactures and the business troubles. Thousands of others find their crust of bread scantier at home, and the little help given them by their poor parents made less by sudden poverty. These little children of the poor, shivering in their rags, half-starved, and barefooted often in the Winter's snow, throng to our industrial schools and lodging-houses. Some, before they have found out our pleasant shelters, sleep in boxes and under stairways through the sharp Winter nights. The Children's Aid Society wish to make this season of "Good Will" bring happiness and good cheer to the thousands of these needy children of poverty. They desire—if the benevolent furnish the means—to provide a good Christmas dinner, or pleasant festival, for the thousands of children in their schools and lodging-houses. They wish to distribute many hundreds of pairs of shoes and articles of clothing among them. And, above all, they want to send the homeless child to a good home in the West. Fifty dollars will provide three homeless children with a home. One hundred dollars will furnish 100 poor children with warm dinners for a month. One hundred dollars will put shoes on seventy-five bare-footed children. Who, among those whom Providence has blessed with means, will aid to give a happy Christmas to these poor little ones? It is earnestly asked that the children of Sunday schools and day-schools would remember these little ones, who have no homes or friends. C. L. BRACE,

Secretary Children's Aid Society, No. 19 East Fourth street, New-York.

Gifts of provisions and clothing may be sent to the Central Office, No. 19 East Fourth street, New-York, or will be called for, if the address be forwarded. Donations of money may be inclosed to either of the undersigned. If they are in checks or Post Office orders, they can be made payable to the order of J. E. Williams, Treasurer.

WM. A. BOOTH, President,
No. 100 Wall street.
J. E. WILLIAMS, Treasurer,
Metropolitan National Bank, No. 108 Broadway.
C. L. BRACE, Secretary,
No. 19 East Fourth street, New-York.

WORK OF THE YEAR.

There were during the past year in our five lodging-houses 11,303 different boys and girls, and 145,298 lodgings, and 173,453 meals were supplied. In the twenty-one day and fifteen evening industrial schools were 9,584 children, who were taught and partly fed and clothed; 3,[illegible] were sent to good homes, mainly in the West. Total number under charge of the society during the year, 24,788. There have been 3,[illegible] orphans in the lodging-houses, and 1,366 were provided with homes.

MORE OF THE RING LEASES AND CLAIMS.

Controller Green was yesterday served with summons and complaint, in the suit of Owen W. Brennan, for payment of $15,000 as rental during two years of the premises occupied by the Second District Civil Court, at No. 514 Pearl street. The claimant, who was a Commissioner of Public Charities and Correction at the time of taking an assignment of the leases, was prohibited by the charter of 1870 from being interested in any contract, lease or sale which would draw money out of the City Treasury. The annual rental is, besides, far beyond a fair leased value of the portion of the building used for a court-room.... A judgment has been recorded and paid in the case of Morgan Jones, who brought suit for $14,456 78, as rent of premises at No. 106 Centre street, which have never been used by the City. The annual rent in this case was also an exorbitant one, and the Controller contested its payment until the court interposed.... J. Solis Ritterband is another of the litigants, consequent upon the doings of the old régime. He brings a suit for salary as counsel to the Tax Commission, of which Nathaniel Sands was a member, at the rate of $10,000 per annum. As little or no service was ever rendered, and $3,300 a year would amply compensate for any legal services of the Tax Commission, the Controller has also thought fit to contest this case.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Commissioner Van Nort, of the Department of Public Works, has transmitted to the Board of Assessors the certificates of the cost of the following improvements, in order that the assessment therefor may be made:

Paving Fifty-seventh street, from Sixth to Eighth avenue	$34,780 [illegible]
Paving Fifty-ninth street, from First to Second avenue	[illegible]
Regulating, grading, &c., One Hundred and Thirty-fifth street, from Eighth avenue to Harlem River	[illegible]
Regulating, grading, &c., One Hundred and Twentieth street, from Seventh to Eighth avenue	[illegible]
Flagging on Monroe street, from Corlears street to No. 313 Monroe street	[illegible]
Flagging on Corlears street, from No. 1 to Monroe street	705 67
Flagging on Fifty-[illegible] street, between First and Third avenues	[illegible]
Receiving basin at north-west corner Sixty-fifth street and Lexington avenue	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

BOARD OF HEALTH.

At the meeting of the Board of Health, yesterday, Dr. E. H. Janes, Assistant Sanitary Superintendent, reported that he had inspected the cars of the Eighth Avenue Railroad, and found them all in a condition detrimental to health, from the fact that they are extremely deficient in means of ventilation, the only provision being a small window about 15 by [illegible] inches at each end of the roof, said windows being hung on pivots, and when open and the cars in motion the only effect being to produce a current of air from front to rear of the car, above the heads of the passengers, thus affording but a small amount of fresh air for respiration. With so small a provision for the supply of fresh air and the egress [illegible] the passengers, who are often crowded together at such a time as to occupy the entire standing space of the car, are compelled to inhale constantly the gaseous and animal exhalations that are continually escaping from each other's lungs and bodies, thus imbibing a blood poison, the tendency of which is to produce disease, to say nothing of cases of contagious disease either in incipient or convalescent stage, which are doubtless often conveyed in the street cars. Section 168 of the Sanitary Code provides that certain measures shall be adopted for the ventilation of street cars, an ordinance, however, which, so far as he was aware, was not complied with by any of the City railroad companies. In view of the crowded condition of the cars, especially during stormy weather, he recommended the enforcement of section 168 of the Sanitary Code, or the substitution of some equally efficient mode of ventilation. After some discussion the report was referred to Mr. Pfeiffer, the Sanitary Engineer, with instructions to report a simpler mode of ventilating the cars than is contemplated by the section of the Sanitary Code referred to above.

A BUREAU OF VACCINATION.

The following report in relation to the necessity of establishing a bureau of vaccination was presented: The Sanitary Committee call the attention of the Board to the necessity of undertaking general vaccination [illegible]. The comparative immunity of this City from small-pox [illegible] is due to the general vaccination [illegible] by the sanitary inspectors during the years 1871-72. During that period nearly the entire population was vaccinated, and the City [illegible] this disease can only [illegible] by annually repeating house-to-house vaccination. Not far from 40,000 children [illegible] annually to the population, and of [illegible] one-half will be vaccinated without [illegible] directly to the attention of the [illegible] Inspector. It is the annual addition of [illegible] which, in the course of four or [illegible] gives rise to widespread and fatal [illegible]. The history of that disease in New-York during the last sixty years proves that an [illegible] epidemic in this City every five [illegible]. If, however, vaccination could be as general and [illegible] every year as in 1871-72, small-pox, except [illegible], would be unknown in this community. As the winter months are favorable for vaccination, [illegible] the pressure of other sanitary duties is less at that [illegible] should be an important feature of the policy of [illegible] to vaccinate all unvaccinated [illegible].

The committee are also of the opinion that much more important results would be obtained if the work of vaccination were reduced to a more perfect system [illegible]. It is an art which requires careful [illegible] and much skill on the part of the operator in [illegible] the operation always successfully [illegible] by skilled persons, and [illegible] is requisite to preserve its [illegible]. In view of these facts, and of the [illegible] of successful vaccination to the [illegible], we believe that this branch of the board's [illegible] should be made a permanent feature in its organization [illegible]. This organization should consist of [illegible] every inspector who vaccinates should [illegible] in the art of vaccination. [illegible] there should always be an ample supply of [illegible] at the central office. Heretofore [illegible] obtained from other sources at considerable [illegible]. With but little effort this supply [illegible] by the inspectors and preserved at the [illegible] that the stock may at all [illegible] for our purposes. [illegible] a systematic record [illegible] of vaccination. This important [illegible] vaccination has heretofore been [illegible], and the result has been that [illegible] vaccination. [illegible] should be accurate permanent [illegible] of all vaccinations. These records [illegible] the name, age, and residence of each [illegible] together with all the facts relating [illegible] previous vaccinations.

[illegible] recommend the adoption of the following:

[illegible] That the Sanitary Superintendent be and [illegible] to commence the work of general vaccination by house-to-house visits in the tenement [illegible].

[illegible] That he be also directed to prepare and submit to the board the plan of a branch of service in the [illegible] which shall, so far as practicable, [illegible] contemplated in this report.

The report and resolutions were adopted.

RECORD OF MORTALITY.

Dr. Elisha Harris, Register of Vital Statistics, presented the following:

In the week ending on Saturday, Dec. 6, there were [illegible] deaths reported in this City. This exhibits an increase of [illegible] over the preceding week, and the total of this increase is charged to the following diseases, [illegible] and bronchitis, 15 increase; to [illegible], 15; to disease of the brain and nervous [illegible], and to scarlatina, 11. Diphtheria [illegible] with 24 deaths in the past two weeks, [illegible] which caused 62 deaths in the same [illegible] the most prevalent and fatal [illegible].

The [illegible] which in the last week of November [illegible] in the 1,000 inhabitants yearly, [illegible] per 1,000. The weekly ex[illegible] shows that this increase of the [illegible] prevalence of diphtheria and scarlatina [illegible] only a few cities of the United [illegible] Brooklyn, and Boston, do not yet yet share [illegible] full proportion, though some small increase [illegible] of the prevalence of the [illegible] of childhood.

[illegible] in New-York last week at Central Park [illegible], and the lowest was at [illegible]. The mean barometric pressure of the [illegible]. The conditions under [illegible] now prevails are worthy of careful observation. [illegible] Wards had twenty-two [illegible] forty-two fatal cases last week. The prevalence [illegible] near the water-sides than [illegible] of the City, though the fatal [illegible] were scattered through thirteen wards.

[illegible] alluded to shows that during the [illegible] there were [illegible] deaths from [illegible] males and [illegible] females, of which 28 [illegible] fifteen years of age. [illegible] occurred in the [illegible] the Twentieth Wards. Four [illegible] in the Foundling Hospital. The [illegible] No. [illegible] West Sixteenth street was [illegible] to be in an insecure and dilapidated condition [illegible] for human habitation, and was ordered to be vacated.

[illegible] of the board reported that a portion of the dwelling No. [illegible] Washington street, which [illegible] previously vacated by order of the board, [illegible] occupied without the necessary permit, [illegible] to be again vacated.

Dr. Day, Sanitary Superintendent, reported that a [illegible] of cellars in the Fourth and Sixth Wards, [illegible] vacated by order of the board, were [illegible] as human habitations, and the board [illegible] to be again vacated, and empowered [illegible] the Sanitary Police to assist in [illegible].

The Sanitary Superintendent was directed to [illegible] Captain of each Police precinct with a [illegible] and dwellings vacated by order of the [illegible], and the Police were requested to prevent the [illegible] of the condemned buildings as human [illegible] without permission from the Board of Health.

The total number of inspections made by the [illegible] and Assistant Sanitary Inspectors, for the week ending Dec. 6, was 1,791.

The following is a comparative statement of cases of contagious diseases reported at this office for the two weeks ending Dec. 6, 1873:

Week ending Nov. 29—Typhus fever, 2; typhoid fever, 6; scarlet fever, 61; measles, 13; diphtheria, [illegible].

Week ending Dec. 6—Typhoid fever, 4; scarlet fever, 68; measles, 9; diphtheria, 50; small-pox, 6.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, Recorder Hackett presiding, Assistant District Attorney Rollins prosecuting, August Kessler, indicted for burglary, pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and was remanded for sentence....James Donovan, a deck-hand on the sloop Nathan Carr, indicted for assaulting the Captain, Michael Duffy, with an ax, inflicting serious wounds, was found guilty of a simple assault, and sent to the Penitentiary for one year....John [illegible], indicted for the larceny of a watch and chain valued at $170, the property of Henry Eggers, [illegible] West Sixteenth street, was found guilty and sent to the Penitentiary for two years and six months....Thomas Campbell, charged with stealing a watch and chain from [illegible], of No. 400 East Twelfth street, on the 1st of November, was found guilty and sent to the Penitentiary for three years....A lad named John [illegible], charged with attempting to snatch a pocket-book containing $10 from Mrs. Catherine Gelshiner, [illegible] Second avenue, while that lady was walking on the avenue, on the 13th of November, was found guilty, and sent to the House of Refuge. [illegible] Wilson pleaded guilty to an assault with intent to do bodily harm, and was sent to State Prison for two years....Two boys, named Patrick Manning and James Donohue, pleaded guilty to grand larceny. The former was sent to the House of Refuge, and the latter was sentenced to two years in the [illegible].

PROBABLE WIFE-MURDER.

James Barrett was arrested yesterday at the instance of Coroner Whitehill, of Brooklyn, on suspicion of having caused the death of his wife, [illegible], who was found dead at her residence, No. [illegible] Plymouth street, some days ago. It was at first supposed that she had died from the effects of intemperance, but when a post-mortem examination was made by the Coroner, it was discovered that she was badly cut in several places, and had on her body a number of contused wounds. This led to investigation, and from inquiry, instituted among the neighbors, it was discovered that Barrett was in the habit of beating his wife. The daughter of deceased was [illegible] that she believed that from injuries inflicted by her father. It was asserted by others that Mrs. Barrett undoubtedly died from injuries received by falling while intoxicated. Barrett will be held to await the result of the inquest.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.—ALBANY, Dec. 9.—Court of Appeals Day Calendar Dec. 10: Nos. 145, 147, 149, 121, 127, 132, 99, 124, 63, 144.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Brady, J.—16, Lawrence vs. Morrissey et al.; 71, Adrianes et al. vs. Lagrave et al.; 84, The People, &c., Brennan vs. Earle et al.; 89, The People, &c., Crocker vs. Green; 20, The People, &c., Levy vs. Green; 100½, The People, &c., Biggin vs. Earle; 109, Avery vs. Hastings; 113, Andrews vs. Vreeland; 124, Same vs. Same; 130, White vs. Livingston; 141, Livingston vs. White; 143, Wetzen vs. St. Paul and Pacific Railroad Company; 149, Meyer vs. Goodlet; 150, Pendleton vs. Hughes et al.; 153, Brown vs. Oliver et al.; 161, Market National Bank vs. Schoonmaker.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part II.—Regular Term.—Held by Barrett, J.—1011½, Rusk vs. Marston; 871, Paine vs. Paine; 1895, Wilkins vs. Harris et al.; 487, Covert et al. vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 557, Barnes et al. vs. O'Brien et al.; 1075, Mangin vs. Ferguson; 865, Van Nostrand vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 387½, Spratto vs. Amsick; 973, Reid et al. vs. Schmall; 485, Tuska vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 931, Milledgeville Manufacturing Company vs. Gertsman; 1073, Morsecraft vs. Newton; 417, Cornell vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 987, Roberts, Jr., vs. Campbell; 2141, Dugan vs. The Mayor, &c.; 1089½, Schultze, Receiver, vs. Glessner; 1093, Koehler vs. Cammett; 1097, Butler vs. Reynolds.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Monell, J.—595, Rumertze vs. The East River National Bank.

SUPERIOR COURT—Part II.—Held by Sedgwick, J.—716, Howland et al. vs. Murphy; 464, Patterson vs. Stettauer; 736, Cahill vs. Marshall et al.; 772, Hart vs. Russell; 332, Levy et al. vs. Demuth; 896, Parker, &c., vs. Horton; 1234, Luddington et al. vs. Miller; 1235, Dusenbury, Executor, vs. Hoyt; 780, Bittong vs. Chamberlin et al.; 278, Reade vs. Clark et al.; 812, Malony et al. vs. Koehler; 814, Butterfield vs. Koehler; 816, Selchon vs. Koehler; 918, Barnes vs. Miller; 48, Shandley vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 676½, Chapman vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 764, Davlin vs. Hume et al.; 782, Stith vs. Leslie.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Daly, C. J.—2839, Sanderson vs. Peabody; 2843, Morris vs. Hamill; 612, Leetch vs. Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company; 613, Same vs. Same; 3371, Kingsland vs. Mayor, &c.; 1617, Caplus vs. Beebe et al.; 866, Erenborg vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 2423, Hanft vs. Moon; 2540, Shepheard vs. Arctic Fire and Life Insurance Company; 2260, Kennedy vs. Higgins; 2077, Heitler vs. Act et al.; 2388, Weed Sewing-machine Company vs. Corbitt; 332, Fisk vs. Standert; 2265, Roeckfrehen vs. Third Avenue Railroad; 570, Marvin vs. Serell; 2346, Newton vs. German Fire Insurance Company; 1791, Hagan vs. Doulge; 2348, Sullivan vs. Brennan, Sheriff; 2608, Paine vs. Bergh; 920, Colgate vs. Read; 2231, Hasson vs. Pohl; 2173, Upton vs. Bedlow; 2726, Pollion vs. Hancox; 2490, Conner vs. Gray; 1411, Pattison vs. Brennan; 210, Weissenbaum vs. Christopher; 1343, Rush vs. Bissinger; 2040, Andes Insurance Company vs. Loehr; 1912, McGuire vs. Slattery; 1325, Cohen, by guardian, vs. Forty-second and Grand streets Ferry Company; 2029, Schulze vs. Industrial Exhibition Company; 2176, Aubrecht vs. The Meade Rubber Company; 2183, Alger vs. Elder; 3374, Bowne vs. O'Brien; 1748, Draper vs. David.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Larremore, J.—2486, Audrey et al. vs. Wilson; 2432, Whitlock et al. vs. Smith; 2262, Jung et al. vs. Murphy; 2508, Harrington vs. Taylor; 3807, Loudicher vs. The Mayor, &c.; 3731, Jackson vs. The Mayor, &c.; 3620, Hogan vs. The Mayor, &c.; 3820, Same vs. Same; 3818, Holly vs. The Mayor, &c.; 3823, Macgregor vs. The Mayor, &c.; 2444, Crawford vs. Dosh et al.; 2439, Widmeyer vs. Hemo; 2512, Schwartz vs. Brennan, Sheriff; 2540, Arango vs. Johnson; 2541, Stauf vs. Behning et al.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Curtis, J.—3622, Lion vs. Murray; 3623, Lion vs. Ballou; 2880, Cohen vs. Goodale; 3082, Striffler vs. Vander Minden; 3088, Gallagher vs. New-York Brick Company; 3073, Dunn vs. Beatty; 3652, Fatman vs. Rolfe; 3653, Baker vs. Swan; 3020, Nordlinger vs. Cornell; 676, Lindemann vs. Hillier; 3108, Altman vs. Hoyt; 3119, Abott vs. Hatch; 3112, Heyward vs. Felt; 3116, Brown vs. Hemberger; 3122, Backer vs. Perkins.

MARINE COURT—Part II.—Held by Shea, C. J.—2497, Martin vs. Schaefer; 2601, Cohen vs. Koehler et al.; 2925, Dukes vs. Klepstein; 2999, Jones vs. O'Donoghoe; 3507, Bennett vs. Scott; 2643, Assman et al. vs. Volkening; 3053, Smith et al. vs. Strouse; 3050, Ellis vs. Barry; 3061, Grarl vs. Manhattan Glove Company; 1971, Clakin vs. Western Union Telegraph Company; 2426, Byrne vs. Heil; 2840, Comins vs. Goff; 2975, Robinson vs. Mathes; 3029, Gross vs. McCahil; 3047, Halley vs. Kiernan.

MARINE COURT.—Part III.—Held by Joachimsen, J.—2812, Aaron vs. Corwin; 2814, Johnson vs. Bickel; 2887, O'Brien vs. Kerney; 2896, Locher vs. Klench; 3015, Fridenberg vs. Falk; 3304, Stanley vs. Chamberlain; 3568, Ryle vs. Adams et al.; 3604, Teiner vs. Hull; 3609, Rosenblat et al. vs. Monheimer; 3613, Dryden vs. Callart; 3098, McAdam vs. Baxter et al.; 3100, Honwedel et al. vs. Murphy; 3102, Schwarz et al. vs. Seymour; 3104, Townsend vs. Norton et al.; 3106, Munsell et al. vs. Norton et al.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—Held by Hackett, Recorder.—Hervey Simeon, rape; William Dugan, William Carroll, robbery; Charles Carmine, George W. Anderson, James Collins, burglary; John Brady, alias Grady, felony, laws of 1862; Sarah Berry, grand larceny; James Crosby, larceny from the person; Frederick S. Beck, false pretense; George Bennett, assault and battery; Madelina Pinkerville, disorderly house.

SUPREME COURT—ADJOURNED TERM—Held by Van Brunt, J.—442, Archer vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 862, Carman, Jr., vs. Kelly, Sheriff; 1376, Bentley vs. Weir; 1592, Rosenblatt vs. Sink et al.; 1676½, Solomon vs. Von Praag; 506, Hollacher vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 878, Chatham National Bank vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 1010½, Busk, compt, vs. Soulier; 1096, Bean vs. Benedict et al.; 1242, Craighead vs. Wiswall; 1802, Kelly, Administrator, vs. New-York R. and T. Company; 1720, Amon vs. Amory et al.; 1722, Schwartz vs. Lipowich et al.; 1724, Haugwout vs. Courtney; 1726, Spaulding, executor, vs. Bundy; 1728, Powder vs. Wormser; 1730, Crane vs. Farnham, Treasurer; 1762, Ward et al. vs. Dauchet et al.; 1734, Ward vs. Seggerman; 1736, Ward vs. Hess.

DECISIONS.

COURT OF APPEALS.

The following decisions were rendered in the Court of Appeals yesterday:

Judgments affirmed with costs—Goelet vs. Spofford; Goelet vs. Spofford; Blaucke vs. Bryant; The National Bank of Commerce vs. The National Mechanics' Banking Association; The New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company vs. Flynn; Bryce vs. The Lorillard Fire Insurance Company; Dening vs. Pulston.

Judgment reversed and new trial granted, costs to abide event—Van Zandt vs. The Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company; Collender vs. Dinsmore; Hughes vs. The Mercantile Insurance Company.

Orders affirmed with costs—The People ex rel. Martin vs. Brown; The People ex rel. The Board of Supervisors of Westchester County vs. Fowler; Lenipan vs. Haman.

Order granting new trial reversed and judgment on report of referee affirmed, with costs—Cowden vs. Gottgetreu.

Order granting new trial reversed and exceptions overruled, and judgment on non-suit at Circuit, with costs—McClure vs. The Mutual Life Insurance Company.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Brady.

In the matter of the application of Smith; motion granted.

Hart vs. Bischoff; motion denied.

Sinclair vs. Hoffman et al.; order denied, with $10 costs to abide the event.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Freedman.

Caaper vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; taxation of costs affirmed.

Ritter vs. Krekeller et al.; the sum of $50 63 ordered to be deducted from bill of costs as taxed.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Kincaid vs. Dwinelle; findings of fact and conclusions of law settled and filed.

Magnin vs. Dinsmore, President, &c.; case as amended settled.

Keck vs. Werder; the case is not made up in pursuance of the rules, nor are the lines to which amendments are addressed numbered, and in its present condition cannot be settled.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 105.—*Washington University vs. Finch and Chambers.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for Missouri.—Daily and Chambers purchased of the President of the university certain lands, paying $4,000 cash, and giving notes, secured by deed of trust, for the balance. This was before the war. In May, 1861, they paid one of the notes, and certain interest notes, but no payments, either principal or interest, were ever made on the other notes, as they did not mature until after the commencement of the war, and they lived in insurrectionary districts of Virginia. The university and its President resided in Missouri, and the former becoming the holder of the notes and the deed of trust directed the Trustee to sell the land in pursuance of provisions of the deed, and became the purchaser for a "mere song," as alleged, afterward selling it for many thousand dollars. After the war, Finch became the Assignee of Daily and joined Chambers in pursuing the money in the possession of the University instead of the land in the hands of its vendees. The question is whether the unexecuted contracts of Daily and Chambers were suspended during the war, and after its close they were entitled to perform these and receive their land. The judgment below decided the question in the affirmative, and the decision is assigned here as an error.

J. M. Krum for appellant; W. H. Letcher for appellees.

No. 599.—*Jerger vs. Vocke.*—Error to the Circuit Court for Northern District of Illinois. Submitted under the twentieth rule.—Two other cases submitted prior to this one (578 and 580) present the same question as involved in this—whether a party may pay for his stock in an Insurance Company by a loan from the company, and then afterward treat the advance from the company as a loan merely, and regard his stock as paid up; and the company becoming insolvent, he may purchase negotiable demands against it, and have them allowed as a set-off against his indebtedness to the company.

Fuller, Hitchcock, and Dufee for plaintiff in error; Rosenthal and Prince for defendant.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 9.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, including 122 cars reported to arrive, 2,295 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 5,236 head, or 308 cars, against 177 cars for the same time last week; the market dragged this morning at ¼c. advance on last week's closing prices; there was quite a number of Christmas cattle in the yards, ranging from 1,800 to 2,000 lbs., but buyers were afraid to purchase at the prices demanded; they will be shipped East in first hands; a fair proportion of the arrivals were through consignments; about 300 head of stock were disposed of; sales, 290 head Ohio Steers, ranging from 918 to 1,403 lbs., at $3 81½@$5 87½; 200 head Illinois Steers, from 918 to 1,403 lbs., at $3 87½@$5 87½; 200 head Illinois Steers, ranging from 1,188 to 1,238 lbs., at $5 25; 140 head Michigan Steers, ranging from 830 lbs. to 1,333 lbs., at $3 80@$5. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 2,600 head, making the total supply for the week thus far, 4,400 head, against 5,600 head for the same time last week; the market has not fairly opened, but prices are fully ¼c. higher than last week's closing rates; sales, 1,200 head Michigan Sheep, ranging from 82 lbs. to 93 lbs., at $4 75@$5; 500 head Canada Sheep and Lambs, ranging from 102 lbs. to 120 lbs., at $5 37½@$5 75. Hogs—Receipts, including reported arrivals, 5,100 head, making the total supply for the week thus far, 16,600 head, against 22,000 head for the same last week; the market opened slow yesterday morning, at $4 50@$4 60 for light to heavy Hogs; toward the afternoon, on more favorable advices from the East, the market advanced to $4 70@$4 80; about 6,000 head were disposed of; to-day light Hogs are selling at $4 80, and heavy, if here, would command $5.

WATERTOWN, Mass., Dec. 9.—Beef Cattle—Receipts, 881 head; full prices were obtained on some lots, with probably a shade advance; sales of Choice at $10@$10 50; Extra at $9@$9 75; first quality at $8@$8 87½; second quality at $6@$7 50; third quality at $5@$5 50. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts of 6,000 head; market decidedly slow, except for best lots; for medium grades there was but small [illegible] sales of Sheep, in lots, at [illegible]; Extra, $4@$6 50; Spring Lambs, [illegible].

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—DEC. 9.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

1000	Western Union	72½	900	H. & St. Jo. Pref.	37
400	do......c.	72½	100	do......b3.	37¼
200	do.	72¾	100	Lake Shore	75½
1000	do.	72½	100	do.	75¼
800	do.	72½	500	do.	75½
300	do.	72½	400	do.	75⅝
300	do.	72¾	400	do.	75½
400	do.	72⅝	600	do.	75⅝
800	do.	72½	400	do.	75¾
100	do.	72⅝	1300	do.	76
200	do.	72⅝	500	do.	75⅞
200	do......c.	72½	600	do.	75⅝
300	do.	72¾	300	do.	75½
300	do.	72⅝	200	North-west. Pref.	71½
100	do.	72⅞	200	do.	71¼
200	do.	73½	100	do.	71½
1200	do.	73	100	do.	71½
700	do.	72¾	100	do.	71¼
1000	do.	72⅞	100	do......s30.	71¼
1300	do.	72⅝	100	North-western	53½
300	do.	72⅞	100	do.	53¼
500	Rock Island	96½	100	do.	53½
100	do.	96⅝	200	do.	53⅝
100	do......c.	96½	100	do.	53½
300	Pacific Mail	39½	700	do.	54
800	do.	39½	500	do.	54¼
200	do.	39¾	100	do.	54
400	do.	39⅝	100	do.	54¼
600	do.	39⅞	100	do.	53¾
400	do.	39⅞	100	do.	53½
700	do......s3.	40	100	St. Paul	39
100	do.	40⅛	100	do.	39½
800	do......s3.	40⅛	100	do......c.	39½
200	do.	40	100	do.	39¼
200	Boston, H. & Erie	2½	300	do.	39½
500	do......s3.	2⅝	100	do.	39⅝
100	do.	2¾	100	do.	39¾
200	Erie Railway	46½	200	do.	39¾
400	U. Pacific	29½	50	St. Paul Pref.	62
1100	do......c.	29¼	200	Toledo & Wab.	52¾
800	do.	29⅝	200	do.	52½
2200	do.	29¾	300	do.	52¾
1500	do.	29½	300	do.	52½
400	do.	29⅝	1200	do.	52⅝
800	do.	29¾	100	do.	52¾
100	do.	29¾	200	do.	52⅞
900	do.	30	300	do.	52⅞
200	do.	30⅛	100	do.	52¾
200	do......b3.	30¼	400	do.	53
100	do.	30	300	do.	53¼
1300	do.	30	600	do.	53⅛
500	do.	29⅞	300	do.	53
900	do.	29⅝	100	do.	53⅛
500	do......s3.	29⅞	300	do.	53¼
2200	do.	29⅞	200	do.	53
100	do.	29¾	100	do......s3.	53
100	N. Y. C. & Hudson	94⅝	400	do.	52⅞
100	do......c.	94½	200	Ohio & Miss.	29¼
400	do.	94⅝	700	do.	29⅛
300	do.	94½	200	do......c.	29¼
300	do.	94⅝	300	do.	29⅛
100	do.	95	500	do......b3.	29¼
100	do.	94⅝	200	do......b3.	29½
100	do.	94½	300	do.	29⅜
100	do......b3.	94¾	100	C., C. & I. C. b3.	26¼
500	Han. & St. Jo......c.	27¼	200	do.	26⅛
100	do.	27¼	400	do.	26
100	do.	27⅜	100	do.	26¼
300	do......c.	27½	200	do.	26⅜
100	do.	27⅝	200	do.	26½
100	do.	27⅜	700	do......c.	26¼
500	West. Union	72⅝	100	Harlem	121
500	do......s3.	72½	100	Lake Shore	75⅞
500	do.	72⅝	500	do.	75⅞
1000	do.	72¾	1400	do.	76
3200	do.	73	100	do......s3.	76
100	do......b3.	73	700	do.	76½
1400	do.	73¼	100	North-western	54½
550	do.	73½	200	do.	54¼
700	do.	73⅜	100	do.	54⅜
200	do......b3.	73⅜	100	do.	54¼
1600	do.	73⅜	200	do.	54½
200	Pacific Mail	40⅛	100	do.	54⅜
300	do.	40	100	do.	54⅞
100	do.	40⅛	100	do.	54¾
100	do......b3.	40¼	100	N. W. Pref.	71¼
700	do.	40⅜	700	Rock Island	97¼
600	do.	40½	200	do.	97⅜
800	do.	40⅝	49	Alton & T. H. Pf.	28
500	do.	40⅝	1000	St. Paul	40⅛
300	do.	40⅝	1100	do.	40¼
200	do.	40⅝	400	do.	40⅜
100	Erie Railway	47	200	do.	40½
900	N. Y. C. & Hud.	94⅞	100	St. Paul Pref.	62½
600	do.	95	100	do.	62¾
1400	do.	95	100	do.	63
200	Union Pacific	30⅝	100	do.	63¼
1000	do.	30¾	200	do.	63⅛
200	do......s3.	30⅜	700	Tol. & Wab.	53¼
400	do.	30⅝	200	do.	53⅜
1000	do.	30⅞	600	do.	53½
1400	do......b3.	31	1100	do.	53⅝
100	do......c.	30⅞	50	Del., L. & West.	99⅛
500	do......b30.	31	200	do.	99¼
900	do.	31	500	Ohio & Miss.	30
2200	do.	31⅛	1300	do.	30⅛
900	do......b3.	31¼	100	do.	30¼
800	do.	31¼	500	Han. & St. Jos.	27½
1300	do......b3.	31¼	1100	C., C. & I. C.	26⅞
2800	do.	31¼	1100	do......b3.	27
1700	do.	31¼	1100	do.	27

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$5,000 U. S. 6s, '81, reg......b.c.114½ | $9,000 U. S. 5-20 Coup., '67......b.c.117½
5,000 U. S. 5-20 Coup., '64......12.114 | 10,000 U. S. 5-20 Coup., '65......117
2,000 U. S. 5-20 reg., '65......112¼ | 2,000 do......12.116⅞
10,000 do......12.112⅞ | 5,000 U. S. 5-20 reg., '67......113½
5,000 U. S. 5-20 Coup., '65......113¾ | 2,500 U. S. 5s, 10-40 Coup......12.110¼

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$2,000	S. C. 6s, new, Jan. & July	10¼	100	Canton Company	68
1,000	A. & T.H.2d Pf.	83½	50	Williams. Gas.Co.	120
4,000	do......b. c.	88	100	Panama......b. c.	94¾
2,000	Long Dock bds.	91	100	do......b. c.	95
5,000	A. & S. 1st. b.c.	100½	400	C. & R. I......b. c.	97
1,000	Alb. & Susq. 2d	93	100	do......b30.	97⅛
1,000	Mich. Cent. 7s.	91½	200	do......b2.	97¼
1,000	West. Pacific	80	1300	Un. Pac......b. c.	29⅝
1,000	U. P. 7s, Ld.Gt.	75	500	do.	29¾
2,000	do.	75¼	400	do.	29⅞
18,000	U.P. 10s, Inc.	67	1600	do.	29¾
1,000	do.	67⅛	1900	do.	29⅝
3,000	Un. Pac. 1st.	84	600	do.	29⅞
2,000	do......b. c.	84	1400	do.	29⅝
1,000	C. & N. W. Con.	89	1400	do......b3.	30
500	Tol. & Wab.2d.	86	100	do.	29⅞
1,000	Great West. 2d.	79	400	do......b3.	30⅛
11,000	Clev. & P. 4th.	87	2300	do.	30
5,000	O. & M. C. S. F.	90	100	do......c.	30⅛
7,000	Ohio & Mis. 2d.	75	1900	do.	30⅛
4,000	P.,Ft.W.&C.2d	100	4500	do.	30¼
3,000	St. L. & I. M. 1st	95	800	do.	30⅛
7,000	St. L. & I. M. 2d	74	1000	do......b3.	30⅜
2,000	M. & St. P. 7s, G.	82	3400	do.	30¼
3,000	C., R. I. & Pac. 7s	103	600	do......b3.	30⅛
500	C., P. & A. old	98	700	do......b3.	30⅜
3,000	L. & N. Con. '98	85½	900	do.	30¼
5,000	Can. So. 1st.	64¾	1300	do.	30⅛
10	National Bank	100	300	do......b3.	30⅜
180	Del. & Hud. Canal	112	700	do.	30½
100	do......b60.	113	210	C. & P. G'td..b. c.	83
100	Consol. Coal	49¾	100	do......b60.	84
100	do.	49½	200	N. J. Central	98
10	do.	50	100	B., H. & E......b. c.	2¾
10	do.	50	100	C. & N. W......b. c.	53¾
42	West. Un......b. c.	73¼	400	do.	53½
300	do.	72¾	400	do.	53¾
500	do.	72⅝	200	do......s3.	53¾
500	do.	72⅝	100	do.	53½
300	do.	72⅞	600	do.	53⅝
800	do.	72¾	200	do.	53⅞
200	do.	72⅞	100	do.	53⅝
100	do.	72¾	40	C. & N. W. Pf......b. c.	72
100	do......s3.	72½	100	do.	71½
100	do.	72½	600	Tol., W. & W.....b. c.	53½
1900	do.	72¾	100	do.	53
1800	do.	72⅝	500	do.	53
100	do.	72⅝	700	do.	53½
200	do.	72⅝	600	do.	53⅜
200	do......c.	72⅝	100	Mil. & St. P......b. c.	39¼
200	do......b3.	72¾	200	do.	39¼
100	Pac. M. S. S. Co.	39⅜	200	do......b3.	39½
300	do......b. c.	40	200	do.	39¾
100	do.	39⅞	400	do.	39⅝
1200	do.	39⅞	300	do.	39⅞
100	do......c.	39⅝	700	do.	40
200	do.	39⅞	400	do.	40⅛
300	do.	39⅞	500	do.	40¼
10	W.-F. Ex......b. c.	75½	1700	do......b3.	40⅛
100	do.	73	100	do.	40¼
50	Adams Express	88¼	9	Del., L. & West.	99¼
100	N. Y. C. & H.b.c.b3	94½	100	do......b. c.	99⅜
400	do.	94⅝	10	N. Y., N. H. & H.	125¼
150	do.	94½	100	St. L., K. C. & N. Pf.	34¾
300	do.	94⅝	100	do.	34¾
270	do.	94⅝	100	do.	35
300	L. S. & M. So......b. c.	75⅞	900	O. & M......b. c. b3.	29½
600	do.	75⅞	100	do.	29⅜
100	do.	75⅞	100	do.	29¼
100	do......s3.	75⅞	100	do.	29⅜
200	do.	76	100	C., C. & I. C......b. c.	26¼
30	do.	76	100	do.	26⅜
500	do.	75⅞	400	do......b3.	26⅝
900	do.	75⅞	100	do.	26⅜
100	do.	75⅞	400	do.	26¼
200	do.	75⅞	100	Han. & St. Jo.	27¾
200	do.	75⅞	800	do......b. c.	27
62	do.	76	100	do.	27⅛
100	do......s3.	75⅞	100	At. & Pac. Pf......b. c.	13⅜
400	do.	76	100	do.	13½
300	do.	76⅛	100	Pac. of Mo......b. c.	30
100	do.	76⅛	100	do.	30

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

100	Western Union	72⅝	200	N. Y. C. & Hudson	94⅝
100	do......c.	72¾	400	do.	94½
500	do.	72⅞	400	do.	94⅝
400	do.	72⅞	100	Quicksilver	29
800	do.	72½	100	North-western	54⅛
1100	do.	72⅝	100	do.	54¼
200	do.	72¾	100	do......b3.	53⅞
500	do.	72⅞	100	do......b3.	54
600	do.	72⅝	200	do.	54
200	do.	72¾	100	do.	54
800	do.	72⅝	100	do.	54¼
700	do.	72¾	100	do.	54⅛
1100	do.	72½	100	North-western Pf.	71½
100	Pacific Mail......s3.	39¾	200	N. Jersey Central	98⅝
600	do.	39⅞	100	do......b30.	99¼
400	do.	39⅞	100	do......s3.	98¾
200	do......c.	39⅞	100	do.	98½
300	do.	39⅞	600	Rock Island	97¼
200	do.	39¾	300	do......c.	96⅞
100	do......b3.	39¾	100	St. Paul	40
200	do.	39⅞	200	do.	39⅞
500	do......s60.	39¼	100	do......b3.	39⅞
200	do.	39½	100	do.	39¾
200	do......b30.	40	200	do.	39⅞
100	do......s3.	39⅞	500	do.	39⅞
800	do.	39¾	600	do.	39¾
300	do.	39½	100	St. Paul Pf......c.	62½
400	do.	39⅞	100	do.	62
100	Lake Shore......b3.	76	100	do.	62
800	do.	76	100	Tol. & Wab......b3.	53⅛
100	do......c.	76⅛	100	do.	53⅜
100	do......s3.	76	800	do.	53
100	do.	75⅞	200	do.	52¾
100	do......b4.	75⅞	200	Boston, H. & Erie	2¾
100	do.	75⅞	200	do.	2¾
200	do.	75⅞	100	N. Y., N. H. & H.	126
200	do.	75⅞	300	Ohio & Miss.	29⅛
300	do.	75⅞	300	do.	29⅛
200	do......c.	75⅞	50	do.	29⅛
500	do.	75⅞	100	do......b3.	29⅝
100	do.	75⅞	800	do......b3.	30
200	Panama	95⅝	1800	do.	30
210	do.	96	200	do.	29⅞
100	do......s3.	95½	100	do......b3.	29⅞
100	Union Pacific.b3.	30⅝	200	do.	29⅞
100	do.	30½	100	do......c.	29⅞
300	do.	30½	500	do.	29⅞
200	do.	30⅝	500	do.	29⅞
150	do......c.	30⅞	100	H. & St. Jo......c.	27⅞
600	do.	30⅝	200	do.	27⅞
500	do......b30.	30⅝	200	do.	27⅞
700	do.	30½	200	do.	26⅞
300	do......c.	30¼	100	C., C. & I. C......b3.	26⅝
200	do......b3.	30⅜	200	do......s3.	26½
200	do......s3.	30½	800	do.	26⅜
300	do.	30⅜	300	do......c.	26¼
500	do.	30⅜	900	do.	26½
100	do......s3.	30½	200	do.	26⅛
1000	do.	30⅞	300	do.	26
800	do......b3.	30⅜	100	Atlantic & Pac. P.	13⅞

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2:15 P. M.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, C. '81.117⅞ | $6,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67......117⅝
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64......c.113¾ | 10,000 U. S. 10-40 R.110
6,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, N......117 | 2,000 U. S. Cur. 6s.110½

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$1,000	Tenn. 6s, new.	79	100	Pacific Mail..b.c.	39⅝
2,000	Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jos. Is.	90	200	do.	39⅞
			200	do.	39⅞
2,000	Un. Pac. 1st.	83	200	do......b3.	40
1,000	Un. P. 7s, L. G.	75¼	200	do......s3.	40
1,000	Un. P. In. 10s.c.	67⅝	800	do.	40
16,000	M. & St. P. 8s, 1st.	103	700	do.	40⅛
			100	L. S. & M. S......b.c.	75⅞
3,000	C., R. I. & P. 7s.	103¼	100	do.	75⅞
500	Clev. & P. 4th.	88	100	do.	75⅞
1,000	St. L. & I. Mt. 2d.	73¾	50	Chic. & N. W. b.c.	53⅞
1,000	H. & St. Jo. 8s, C.	78½	100	do......b3.	54
5,000	Mor. & Es. 1st.	102	830	do.	54
25	Bk. of Republic	101	200	do.	54
25	Fourth Nat. Bk.	100	100	do......c.	54¼
18	Del. & H. Cl. Co.	112	100	do......b3.	54¼
600	West. U. Tel.b.c.	72½	400	do.	54¼
400	do.	72	100	N. J. Cen.	98¾
1400	do.	72½	130	do......b.c.	99
100	do.	72¾	100	Chic. & R. I......b.c.	96⅞
400	do.	72⅞	200	B., H. & E......b.c.	2¾
500	do.	72½	100	Mil. & St.P.b.c.b3.	39½
300	do.	72⅝	300	do.	39⅝
200	do.	72½	300	do.	39⅝
100	Cons. Coal......b.c.	49¾	300	do.	39⅞
100	do.	49	1100	do.	40
100	Quick. M. Co.	28	800	do.	40¼
100	do.	27¾	100	do......b30.	40⅛
200	do......b.c.	28	150	Mil. & St.P.Pf.b.c.	62½
100	Amer. Express	59	300	T., W. & Wab.b.c.	53
500	Harlem......b.c.	120	300	do.	53⅛
200	N. Y. C. & H......b.c.	94½	100	do......b10.	53⅜
200	do.	94⅝	10	Del., L. & West.	99¾
50	Mich. Cen.	73	21	do.	99½
100	do.	73	20	Morris & Essex	92½
200	Un. Pac......b.c.b3.	30⅜	200	Ohio & M......b.c.b3.	29⅞
100	do.	30⅜	100	do......b3.	30
100	do.	30⅜	100	do.	30
800	do......b3.	30¼	100	do......s3.	30
300	do.	30⅜	400	do.	30
2400	do.	30¼	300	do.	30¼
1700	do.	30⅜	300	do.	30⅛
100	do......b3.	30⅜	100	Han. & St. Jo......b.c.	27½
500	do.	30⅜	300	C., C. & I. C......b.c.	26⅝
5400	do.	30⅜	100	do.	26⅝
100	do......b3.	30⅜	100	do.	26⅝
100	do.	30⅜	300	At. & P. Pf.	13⅝

TUESDAY, Dec. 9—P. M.

As noticed yesterday, the Clearing-house is now making public, for the first time since Saturday, Sept. 20, the detailed averages of the City Banks. As a matter of interest we insert the following comparative Deposits (including, of course, Country Bank balances) with the loss and gain since Sept. 20:

BANK DEPOSITS IN CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Banks.	Sept. 20.	Dec. 6.	Loss.	Gain.
New-York	$10,589,000	$8,207,000	$2,382,000	......
*Manhat'n	3,945,700	5,856,000	......	$1,910,300
*Merch'ts'	5,308,500	10,283,500	......	4,975,000
Mechanics'	3,161,100	3,720,300	......	559,200
Union	2,947,000	3,660,000	......	713,000
America	5,231,300	6,913,500	......	1,682,200
Phenix	2,401,800	3,048,600	......	645,800
City	2,858,200	3,774,500	......	916,300
T'desm'n's	1,697,600	1,908,200	361,600	......
Fulton	1,449,000	1,247,700	201,300	......
Chemical	4,278,500	6,698,800	......	2,420,300
Merch. Ex.	2,311,500	1,857,500	454,000	......
*Gallatin	1,894,800	4,183,000	......	2,289,000
Butchers'	1,769,900	1,481,700	288,200	......
Mech.&T's	1,284,300	1,029,100	255,200	......
Greenwich	1,085,600	586,400	499,200	......
Leath.M'n.	2,451,200	2,686,000	......	234,800
7th Ward	900,300	844,200	56,100	......
State	2,974,500	3,264,800	......	290,300
Am. Ex.	5,048,800	6,316,800	......	1,268,000
Commerce	6,534,300	10,208,000	......	3,673,560
Broadway	2,976,100	3,324,900	......	348,800
Mercantile	3,467,500	1,709,400	1,758,100	......
Pacific	1,550,800	1,301,400	249,400	......
Republic	2,722,100	2,727,300	......	5,200
Chatham	2,044,200	1,943,900	101,300	......
People's	1,316,000	1,120,200	195,800	......
North Am.	2,958,700	1,204,300	1,754,400	......
Hanover	2,257,900	2,356,400	......	98,500
*Irving	2,105,000	3,315,000	......	1,220,000
Metropol'n	5,505,400	6,282,700	......	1,177,300
Citizens'	1,265,700	1,154,200	111,500	......
Nassau	1,936,900	1,846,200	90,600	......
Market	1,745,900	1,518,100	197,800	......
St. Nich'las	877,900	904,700	......	26,800
Shoe & L'r.	2,049,000	2,000,000	49,000	......
Corn Ex.	1,433,300	1,460,500	......	27,200
Continen'l.	1,086,800	806,400	280,800	......
Com'nw'th	1,692,500	......	1,692,500	......
Oriental	1,002,600	912,600	90,000	......
Marine	1,752,300	1,858,000	......	105,700
Importers'	11,718,200	10,068,400	1,649,800	......
Park	18,116,100	9,564,400	8,551,700	......
Mech. As.	1,184,600	928,300	256,300	......
Grocers'	656,300	514,200	142,100	......
N. River	901,500	770,700	130,800	......
E. River	633,500	561,000	71,500	......
Mfs' & M'ts	806,300	634,600	171,700	......
4th Nat'l.	17,107,100	9,913,100	7,194,000	......
Cen. Nat'l.	7,460,000	2,783,000	4,677,000	......
2d Nat'l.	1,199,000	1,092,000	107,000	......
9th Nat'l.	6,164,400	4,388,300	1,776,100	......
1st Nat'l.	4,893,000	3,827,100	1,065,900	......
3d Nat'l.	5,754,000	2,818,900	2,935,100	......
N. Y. N. Ex.	867,700	799,600	68,100	......
10th Nat'l.	500,700	487,700	13,000	......
Bow'y Nat.	1,036,000	749,000	277,000	......
N. Y. C'ty.	917,400	764,000	153,400	......
Ger. Am.	4,535,300	4,714,800	......	179,500
Dry G'ds Bk.	1,802,700	1,728,000	76,700	......
Total	$196,040,100	$189,915,300		

*City and County Deposit Banks.

There was another strong market for Stocks to-day, the speculation on the Share list running higher, and on very large amounts, the price of Union Pacific stock going up to 31¼ ₽ cent. before 2:30 P. M., from 29⅞ ₽ cent. yesterday at the close of the day. The Lake Shore and Western Telegraph, of the Vanderbilt Stocks, made a further advance, and near the close of business the whole list appeared to sympathize with the special upward turn in Union Pacific. This movement is said to be directed by one of the oldest operators on the Street, not usually on the *Bull* side of the speculative account. It is, doubtless, greatly encouraged by the favorable decision of the *Credit Mobilier* suit, and the improved credit and finances, as well as growing traffic, of the Road.

The Railway Bonds are looking better, so far as the Pacific Mortgages and the old Western issues are dealt in at the Exchange Board, while the dealings, by private sale, of the more recent Mortgages have not yet revived with much force. There is, perhaps, more apprehension felt as to the prompt payment of the January Coupons than the result will justify, although, unquestionably, some few of the Companies may have to pay, in part at least, in their Income Scrip in place of Cash.

The Southern State Bonds show a further advance in Tennessees, which are selling at 80 ₽ cent., including 30 ₽ cent. arrearages of Interest.

Money comes freely to the Stock Brokers at 7 ₽ cent. and to the Discount Brokers 9@12 ₽ cent., on strictly prime paper, not accommodated at 7 ₽ cent. at Bank.

The Gold sales have not varied from 109⅛@109¼ ₽ cent.; slightly weaker at 3 o'clock than yesterday. Exchange firm at 108⅜@108½ on a moderate business, but a scarcity of outside Bills.

Closing Quotations—Dec. 9.

	Monday.	Tuesday.
United States New 5s	110	110⅛
U. S. 5-20s, May and November	113¼	114
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	117	117¼
American Gold	109⅝	109⅛
Bills on London, 60 days	108⅝	108⅜
N. Y. Central and Hudson	94⅞	95
Chicago and Rock Island	96¼	98
Pacific Mail	40⅛	40¼
St. Paul Common	39⅛	40⅝
Ohio and Mississippi	29⅛	30⅛
Western Union	72⅝	73⅛
Erie	47	46⅛
Union Pacific	29⅛	31⅛
Lake Shore	75⅛	76⅛
Toledo and Wabash	52⅝	53⅛
Harlem	121¼	121⅛
North-west	53⅛	55
North-west Preferred	71⅛	72
C., C. and Indiana Central	26⅝	27
Adams Express	87⅛	90
U. S. Express	65	66
Wells-Fargo Express	74	74
American Express	59½	59½
Delaware and Lackawanna	99⅝	100
Central New-Jersey	98	99
Panama	95½	100
St. Paul Preferred	62	63⅛
Iron Mountain	57¼	56

The Share speculation closed with much buoyancy. Most of the quotations, it will be noticed, are higher than yesterday.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1873.

Gold receipts	$677,399 85
Gold payments	811,332 85
Gold balance	49,133,073 07
Currency receipts	2,292,390 39
Currency payments	353,843 19
Currency balance	[illegible]
Customs	[illegible]

The following are the prices for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₽ cent. reg., '81	114⅛	5-20 coup., '65, n. i.	116⅞
6 ₽ cent. coup., '81	113	5-20 reg., '67	113¼
5-20 reg., '62	110⅜	5-20 coup., '67	117⅝
5-20 coup., '62	111	5-20 reg., '68	113⅛
Called Bonds, '62	108	5-20 coup., '68	117⅛
5-20 reg., '64	111	10-40 reg.	110
5-20 coup., '64	113¾	10-40 coup.	110⅛
5-20 reg., '65	112	5s, coup., '81	110⅛
5-20 coup., '65	114	6s currency	110½
5-20 reg., '65, n. i.	112⅜		

PHILADELPHIA STOCK QUOTATIONS—DEC. 9.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	94¼	..
City 6s, new	100¼	..
Camden and Amboy	115½	116
Pennsylvania Central	87½	87¾
Reading	107⅞	108
Lehigh Valley	57¾	58
Catawissa Preferred	41	41¼
Philadelphia and Erie	17⅛	17¾
Northern Central	25	..
Lehigh Navigation	38	38½
Lehigh Gold Loan	88	88½

In reply to a correspondent who asks for information as to the cheap ruling of the Union Pacific Income Bonds, we have to refer him to the recent *Credit Mobilier* suit of the Government, which first affected the credit of these Bonds, and others of the same Company, and then to the general panic which affected the whole Stock Exchange list. Since the decision of the suit in favor of the Company they expect to pay, with their usual promptness, the succeeding March and September Coupons, at the rate of 10 ₽ cent. per annum, after which the holders of the Bonds will probably be asked to extend them at a somewhat lower rate of interest. The obligation is not only without mortgage security, but the Government, which holds a second mortgage on the Road to the extent of the first mortgage, would hardly permit the proceeding in foreclosure to which our correspondent makes reference. Nor will it be necessary, as the traffic and finances of the road now look.

A misapprehension gained currency on the street respecting the National Trust Company of this City, which arose from a paragraph published on Sunday relating to the irregularities in the National Trust Company of Pittsburg, but without specifying the locality. The former institution has fully resumed business, with capital unimpaired and the integrity of its officers unquestioned.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE BONDS, COUPON OR REGISTERED, INTEREST 7 PER CENT Guaranteed by the EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY, $1,000,000 CAPITAL.

For sale at the office of the Company No. 76 Cedar-st., New-York. JONATHAN EDWARDS, President.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Dec. 9, 1873.

The receipts of the different kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	32	Rosin, bbls.	87
Broom Corn, bales	34	Hemp, bales	45
Copper, bbls.	150	Leather, sides	21,739
Copper, bars	305	Stearine, pkgs.	100
Cotton, bales	5,686	Tallow, pkgs.	91
Flour, bbls.	11,270	Beef, pkgs.	7
Meal, bbls.	125	Pork, pkgs.	124
Meal, bags	1,682	Cut Meats, pkgs.	3,580
Wheat, bushels	76,500	Lard, tcs.	2,951
Corn, bushels	12,530	Lard, kegs	1
Oats, bushels	39,500	Butter, pkgs.	4,899
Barley, bushels	2,400	Cheese, pkgs.	5,012
Dried Fruit, pkgs.	48	Rice, pkgs.	97
Eggs, bbls.	2,083	Starch, pkgs.	3,250
Beans, bbls.	979	Pecans, pkgs.	120
Flax-seed, bags	56	Tea, pkgs.	30
Hops, bales	108	Tobacco, hhds.	30
Hemp, bales	50	Tobacco, pkgs.	190
Hides, No.	680	Wool, bales	52
Hides, bdls.	780	Whisky, bbls.	794
Skins, bales	68		

The export clearances hence for European ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine street, were as follows:

By the bark Bertha, for Constantinople, &c.—3,982 cases Refined Petroleum.

By the bark George Suppisich, for Rochefort—24,051 bushels Wheat.

By the brig Reese, for London—1,759 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Sacramento, for London—100 cases Naphtha, 100 cases Spirits Turpentine, 1,044 bbls. Naphtha.

By the bark Carolina Premuda, for Cork and orders—25,772 bushels Wheat.

By the brig Wesley and Seymour, for Gibraltar and orders—2,441 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

ASHES—Pots are quoted at $6 75@$7, ₽ 100 lbs., but are quiet. Pearls nominal.

COFFEE—Has been offered sparingly and quoted strong in price, but has been comparatively dull; 4,574 bags Rio, by the Brasiliero, reported sold at 24¾c. gold, ₽ lb. We quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, 21¾c.@22c.; fair, 23c.@23½c.; good, 24c.@24½c.; prime, 24¾c.@25c., gold, ₽ lb., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 22c.@25½c., gold; Java, 29c.@31½c.; Maracaibo, 24c.@26c.; Laguayra, 23c.@24½c.; San Domingo, 19½c., gold.

COTTON—Has been fairly active for early delivery at about steady prices, with sales reported since our last of 3,364 bales, (of which 380 bales were to arrive,) including 1,856 bales to shippers, 1,476 bales to spinners, and 32 bales to speculators. There has been a moderately active movement reported for forward delivery, but at irregular prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 12,800 bales, (of which 2,800 bales were on last evening and 10,800 bales to-day,) with 2,960 bales more at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with December options closing at 15½c.; January, 15 19-32c.; February, 15 13-16c.; March, 16 3-16c.; April, 16 9-16c. The receipts at this port to-day were 4,888 bales, including 1,210 bales from Galveston, 1,849 bales from Charleston, 883 bales from Norfolk, and 1,744 bales per railroad. The reported receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 32,876 bales, and thus far this week 100,319 bales, against 93,487 bales same time last week; and since Sept. 1, 1,266,995 bales, against 1,342,542 bales for the same time last year. Consolidated (three days)—Exports to Great Britain, 37,440 bales; exports to the Continent, 33,780 bales. Stock—In New-York, 59,895 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 510,112 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	13⅝	13⅝	13¾	13¾
Good Ordinary	14⅛	14⅛	14⅞	14⅞
Strict Good Ordinary	14 13-16	14 15-16	15⅛	15⅛
Low Middling	15⅛	15¼	15½	15½
Middling	15⅞	15⅞	16	16
Good Middling	16⅝	16⅝	17	17

EGGS—Have been in very moderate request since our last, within the range of from 29c.@33c. for ordinary to very choice stock, the main dealings having been reported at 30c.@31c. for very good to prime fresh stock. Limed selling, in lots, at 20c.@23c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been fairly active, the demand having been mostly for low grade stock, which has been quoted 10c.@15c. ₽ bbl. higher, on lighter offerings, especially on lines of shipping Extras and the better qualities of Superfine. In trade and family brands, the dealings have been very moderate on the basis of about previous figures, holders meeting the wants of buyers quite promptly at the current quotations. The sales reported since our last have reached 18,700 bbls. of all grades, including very poor to very choice No. 2 at $4@$5 25, mainly at $4 50@$5; inferior to very fancy Superfine State and Western, $5 60@$6 40, chiefly at $6@$6 25; inferior to very good Extra State at $6 50@$7, mainly $6 60@$6 75; very good to very fancy do. at $7@$7 85; poor to very choice shipping Extra Western, $6 45@$7, mainly at $6 60@$6 75, including 2,000 bbls. for December delivery, at $6 75; poor to very choice shipping brands round-hoop Ohio at $6 60@$7 10 ₽ bbl.

No. 2 Flour	$4 00@$5 25
Sour Flour	3 50@ 6 25
Superfine State and Western	5 60@ 6 40
Extra State	6 50@ 7 35
Extra City	6 50@ 7 35
Extra Genesee	7 35@ 9 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	6 60@ 7 10
Extra Western, shipping brands	6 45@ 7 00
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 10@ 9 50
Extra Western, trade and family brands	7 05@ 9 50
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	6 60@11 00
Extra Minnesota, poor to superlative	6 35@11 00

Southern Flour has been in moderate request at essentially unaltered rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,300 bbls., in lots, at from $6 65@$7 90 for ordinary to choice shipping, and $7 90@$11 for ordinary to fancy trade and family Extras; $6@$6 60 for inferior stock, ₽ bbl....Oregon and California Flour continues inactive and nominal....Rye Flour has been in more request and very firm, ranging from $4 50@$6 for very poor fine to very choice superfine; sales, 625 bbls., chiefly at $5 50@$6 for Superfine, ₽ bbl....Corn-meal has been quite active and strong in price at from $3 50@$4 10 for inferior to choice Yellow Western, chiefly at from $3 85@$4, in full lots; $3 25@$3 85 for White do.; $3 60@$3 85 for Jersey, and $4 30 for Brandywine. The reported sales since our last have been equal to 2,450 bbls. (part to arrive,) of which 1,500 bbls. were Golden Ear, at full market rates....Bag-meal in fair demand at $1 42@$1 44 for Coarse, $1 47@$1 55 for Yellow, and $1 65 for White ₽ 100 lbs....Oat-meal at $6 25@$8 ₽ bbl....Buckwheat Flour saleable, in lots, within the range of from $3@$3 80 for State, and $3 35@$3 50 for Pennsylvania ₽ 100 lbs.

FRUIT—Layer Raisins have been offering at lower prices; sales, 6,200 bxs. at $2 35@$2 37½; 50 casks Turkey Prunes were sold at 10½c.@11½c.; 150 bbls. Currants at 6c.; 500 half bxs. Valencia Raisins on private terms; 500 bags French Walnuts, 200 cases Figs, 100 bags Granoble Walnuts on private terms, and 2,000 bxs. loose Muscatel Raisins on private terms.

GRAIN—Business in Spring Wheat has been quite active to-day at a further advance of 2c.@3c. a bushel, closing quite firmly, with a limited supply available for a prompt delivery. The demand has been mainly for export. Winter Wheat has been held above the views of buyers, and has been inactive. Sales have been reported since our last, of 172,000 bushels at $1 55@$1 58 for No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, store and afloat, closing firmly at $1 58 for prime samples; $1 56 for No. 1 Chicago do.; $1 55@$1 58 for No. 2 Chicago do.; $1 53@$1 55 for No. 2 North-west do., the latter rate for very choice car lots; $1 50@$1 55 for ungraded Spring, car stock, with $1 59 bid and 1 60 asked for No. 1 Minnesota Spring; $1 70@$1 80 for Red Western; $1 70@$1 85 for White do. For forward delivery there has been a livelier inquiry noted, but the advanced prices claimed have been against an active movement. Sales have been reported of 25,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, last half of December, at $1 56; 25,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago do., early January delivery, at $1 55; and 12,000 bushels prime No. 1 Spring, to arrive soon, at $1 60 ₽ bushel....Corn has been actively sought after, mostly on export account, though to a fair extent for home trade purposes and on speculation, at a further advance of 2c. [illegible] a bushel, closing [illegible] the highest figures of the day. Sales have been reported of [illegible] bushels [illegible] Western in store, 78c.@79c. [illegible] part for unsound Mixed Western in store, 78c.@[illegible].

HAY AND STRAW—[illegible] steadily held; small [illegible] sold [illegible] Barley has been firm, but inactive; 4,000 bushels Canada West sold at $1 77½, and 5,000 bushels two-rowed State at $1 40@$1 44, the inside price for common....Barley Malt quiet at former figures....A brisk demand prevails for Oats, which have been quoted about 2c. a bushel higher, closing strong on very moderate offerings. Sales have been reported of 78,000 bushels at [illegible] for Mixed Western, closing at 58c. for prime samples; 57c.@59c. for White do.; 57c. for White State, and 59c. for Mixed do., from cars. For forward delivery a bid of 60c. was reported for prime Mixed Western, deliverable at the opening of navigation....Peas have been in good demand at from $1 [illegible] ₽ bushel.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been in rather more demand since our last, with Calcutta Bags quoted nominally at 11¾c.@11¾c., and Bagging at [illegible]. Domestic Cloth at 11c. Sales, 2,000 rolls Domestic Cloth here and in Boston on private terms, closing at 11c. Of Bags a sale of 30 bales was made at 11¾c.

HAY AND STRAW—Have been quoted firm, with a moderate inquiry noted. Prime Shipping Bale Hay quoted at $1 05@$1 10; retailing stock, $1 20@$1 55; Rye Straw, 70c.@90c.; Oat, 60c.@90c.; Wheat, 60c.@70c. ₽ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Trade has been comparatively dull in this line; values somewhat irregular. American held more confidently. American quoted at $125@$150 for Undressed, and $200@$250 for Dressed, ₽ ton; Manila, 10c.@10½c.; Sisal, 8c., gold; Jute, 2¾c.@2½c., gold; Jute Butts, 1⅞c.@1 15-16c., currency, ₽ lb.; North River Flax, 18c.@19c.; Western, 14½c.@15c.; Cambian, 13c.@15c. Sales of 1,300 bales Jute Butts were made at 1⅞c.@1 15-16c., currency; of Jute, 300 bales were sold on private terms. A sale of 150 bales Sisal Hemp has been reported at 8c., gold, ₽ lb.

HIDES—Have been in fair demand at firm prices; sales, 1,000 Buenos Ayres, 2,000 wet-salted Texas, to arrive, 5,000 dry Texas, to arrive, 3,000 Santa Fé, and 400 green-salted Texas on private terms.

LATHS—Have been sold to the extent of 2,000,000 Eastern at $1 80@$1 90 ₽ thousand; market easier.

METALS—Copper has been in less demand, with prices ruling lower; sales, 300,000 lbs. Lake at 24½c.@24¾c., easy, closing at 24½c. cash, and 25c., January. Scotch Pig-iron has been quiet and firm....Of Wrought Scrap, 150 tons, from yard, were sold at $38 50. We quote: Eglinton Pig at $40@$41; Glengarnock, $42; Coltness, $45@$46; Gartsherrie, $46; No. 1 American Pig at $32@$35; No. 2 do. at $28 50@$30; Gray Forge, $26@$27; English Rails at $80, gold; American Rails, at works, $68; Old Rails, $35 50@$36; Wrought Scrap, $38 50. ...Pig-lead has been in light demand, with foreign quoted at 6⅝@7c., gold, for ordinary, and domestic at 6c.@6¼c., gold; Bar, 9½c.; Sheet and Pipe, 10½c.; Spelter has been dull at 7½c., gold, for foreign....Tin has been dull, with Straits quoted at 29c., gold; English at 26c., and Banca at 32½c.@33c. Plates have been in fair demand and firm; sales here have been 1,000 bxs. Charcoal, $10 50, gold; 2,000 bxs. Coke, January, $1 25. &c.; 1,000 bxs. Charcoal Terne, $8 75, do.; 500 bxs. Coke Terne, $8 25, do.; 500 bxs. Charcoal Terne, $9 50, do. Charcoal Plates quoted at $10 25@$10 75; Charcoal Terne, $9 50@$10; Coke, $8@$8 50; Coke Terne, $7 25@$8 25, gold, ₽ box. Messrs. E. W. Hopkins & Co. have prepared the following statement of the export of rails from Great Britain, from official returns:

	Month ending Oct. 31, 1872. Tons.	1873. Tons.	Ten Months ending Oct. 31, 1872. Tons.	1873. Tons.
America—				
United States	31,957	8,084	419,010	160,036
British	3,613	3,110	72,362	52,423
Spanish W. I. Isl.	......	......	1,109	4,446
Brazil	595	2,092	10,840	13,757
Chili	83	98	2,692	3,933
Peru	4,927	706	30,701	8,438
Europe—				
Russia	12,873	23,004	86,280	148,872
Sweden	397	4,171	10,850	39,487
Germany	6,856	3,494	43,497	37,545
Austrian Territories	335	......	7,889	816
France	1,488	135	1,848	2,889
Holland	180	3,361	3,049	19,093
Spain & Canaries	9	2,248	3,897	11,095
Asia—				
British India	3,145	338	12,848	12,874
Australia	1,964	4,442	19,093	31,861
Africa—				
Egypt	384	1,631	12,272	7,638
Other countries	8,245	17,959	60,936	122,896
Total	78,840	74,973	799,316	688,169
Old iron to all countries	6,976	4,858	92,781	56,531
Pig-iron to U. S.	6,883	8,487	175,816	86,895

MOLASSES—The feature of the market has been the unusual activity in New-Orleans, prices of which have advanced about 2c. ₽ gallon; 2,500 bbls. were reported sold (including 700 bbls. at auction) at from 64c.@68c. ₽ gallon. In foreign business was slow at about former rates; 70 hhds. Porto Rico sold at 39c. and 18 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 34c. ₽ gallon. We quote: Cuba Clayed nominal at 17c.@20c.; Muscovado, [illegible]; English Islands, 30c.@45c.; New-Orleans, 64c.@68c. for new.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been quoted steady at about $3 60@$3 65 for Strained, but has been comparatively quiet; 150 bbls. sold at the latter rate. Tar firm, but inactive; Wilmington last sold at $3 25 ₽ bbl....Spirits Turpentine in light demand, yet quoted steady at 40c. ₽ gallon. Stock—14,021 bbls. Resin, 2,132 bbls. Tar, and 4,930 bbls. Spirits Turpentine.

OILS—A moderate demand has been noted for Crude Whale at unchanged rates; 100 bbls. sold at New-Bedford for manufacturing on private terms. Crude Sperm has been in fair request and quoted steady; sales, 979 bbls. sold at New-Bedford for manufacturing and at $1 45 ₽ gallon. Refined Whale and Sperm have been moderately sought after within the quoted range. Linseed has been inquired for in a jobbing way at about former figures. Menhaden quoted at 40c. Lard and Cotton-seed held with more firmness on lighter offerings. Olive and Palm inactive. Crude Whale quoted at 52½c.@60½c.; Unbleached Whale, 58c.@60c.; Bleached Whale, 70c.@72c.; Crude Sperm at $1 45@$1 50; Unbleached Sperm at $1 65; Bleached at $1 60@$1 70; prime to very choice hard-oil at 70c.@75c.; Red Oil at 75c.; Saponified do. at 49c.@51c.; Linseed-oil, in job lots, at 85c.@86c., chiefly at 84c.@85c., in casks; Olive-oil at $1 10@$1 15, in casks; Menhaden at 40c.; Crude Cotton-seed at 40c.; Yellow do. at 47c.@50c.; White do. at 67½c.@69c.; Tallow-oil, 70c.@71c., ₽ gallon; Palm-oil at 7½c.@8c. ₽ lb.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been held firmly on the basis of 8¼c. for bulk lots, but has been inactive....Refined has been in fair demand, with early delivery quoted here at 14c. Sales, 2,500 bbls., January option, at 14c.; 5,000 bbls., February, high test, at 15¼c.; and at Philadelphia, 5,000 bbls. February option at 14c....Naphtha, in cases, quoted at 19c.@20c....Naphtha at 8c.@8½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been less active, closing lower, with sales reported for early delivery of 50 bbls. uninspected Western Mess at $16 25, closing at $16 for full lots; 100 bbls. Medium Mess at $16; 50 bbls. Prime Mess at $14 50, and 115 bbls. uninspected Extra Prime at $12 75. And for forward delivery, 3,500 bbls. new Western Mess, February options, at $15 87½@$16 25, closing at $15 87½, and 2,250 bbls. do., March, at $16 12½@$16 25, closing irregular....Dressed Hogs less active, with City quoted at 6¾c.@7c., the latter an outside price at the close; and Western at 6½c....Cut-meats in moderate request, with sales reported of 60 bxs. Clear Bellies, in bulk, at 10c.; 500 Pickled Hams, in bulk, at 10c.; 300 smoked do. at 11½c., and 500 Smoked Shoulders at 7½c. And for forward delivery, 750 bxs. Dry-salted Shoulders, January options, chiefly at 6c....Bacon has been quite active, but less firm at the close, with stock offered more freely. Sales have been reported for early delivery of 225 bxs. City Long Clear at 7½c.@7¾c.; 500 bxs. Western do. part at 7¼c. from dock; and for forward delivery, 1,600 bxs. Long and Short Clear, January options, at 7½c.@7¾c.; and 4,500 bxs. do. and do., February, at 7½c.@8c., closing at 7¾c.@7 13-16c....Lard has been in moderately active request, opening firmly, but closing easier, and in favor of buyers. Sales have been reported of 500 tcs. Western Steam at 8⅛c.@8½c., the latter rate for choice, closing at about 8⅜-16c. for full lots of prime; 60 tcs. City do. at 8¼c., 40 tcs. City Kettle at 8½c.; 100 tcs. No. 1 City at 7½c., and small lots of Refined within the range of 8½c.@9c.; and for forward delivery, 500 tcs. Western Steam, December option, at 8½c., 4,250 tcs. do., February, at 8⅞c.@9½c., and 2,250 tcs. do., March, at 9½c.@9⅝c., closing with December options at 8¾c., January, at 8⅞c.@8 11-16c., and February at 8¾c....Beef has been in very good demand and firm as to prices, with sales reported of 800 bbls. and 125 tcs. within our range. We quote Beef at $8 50@$11 for plain Mess, $12@$13 for extra Mess, ₽ bbl.; $19@$21 for prime Mess, $24@$26 for India Mess, and $26@$28 for extra do., ₽ tierce....Beef Hams in demand and quoted firm at $22@$24; sales, 190 bbls....Butter has been in fairly active request within the range of from 24c.@38c. for fair to strictly choice State and near-by product; at 38c.@40c. for strictly choice to fancy lots, (including pails,) and 17c.@32c. for the range of Western, including rolls at 21c.@30c....Cheese has been held with confidence; on a fair average trade, in good part for home use. State Factory, poor to choice, quoted at from 9c.@14c., a few at 13c.@13½c., for good to fine; 14c. for choice, and 12c.@13c. for fair to good shipping qualities; State Dairy, 8c.@13c.; Western product at 9c.@13c. for fair to choice Factory; 3c.@9c. for Skimmed stock, ₽ lb.; job lots of stock, ¼c.@½c. ₽ lb higher.

SALT—Has been in moderately active demand since our last, with Liverpool Ground quoted at $1 25; Liverpool ₽ sa. $4@$5, from store.

SALTPETRE—Has been inactive but steady, with Crude quoted at 6½c.@6¾c., gold, ₽ lb.

SEEDS—Clover has been in moderate demand and firm; a small sale of prime was made at 9c. ₽ lb. Other kinds quiet but steady. Clover quoted at 8½c.@9c. for very good to prime, ₽ lb.; Rough Flax at $1 80@$1 90; Timothy, $2 90@$3 25, ₽ bushel; Calcutta Linseed, $2 32½@$2 35, gold.

SKINS—Have been more sought after, and quoted steadier in price, with Deer ruling thus: Honduras, 62½c.; Vera Cruz, 62½c.; Guatemala, 65c.; Central American trimmed, 62½c.; do. not trimmed, 57½c.; Sisal, 55c.; Angostura, 50c.; Para, 30c.; Puerto Cabello, 60c., currency, ₽ lb. And Goat thus: Tampico, 47½c.; Matamoras, 47½c.; Vera Cruz, 44c., gold; Buenos Ayres, 45c.; Payta, 45c.; Curacoa, 48c.; Cape, 30c.@35c.; Madras, 40c.@45c.; Patna, 30c.@35c., currency, ₽ lb.

SUGARS—Raw have been moderately active at rather less firm prices. The offerings have been somewhat more liberal. Sales have been reported since our last of 802 hhds. and 3,236 bxs., including 150 hhds. about fair refining Cuba at 7½c.; 50 hhds. fair to good do. do. at 7½c.@7¾c., chiefly good at 7¾c.; 25 hhds. good refining do. do. at 7¾c.; 400 hhds. common do. do. (late yesterday,) at 7c.; 56 hhds. very inferior to common stock at 6c.@6⅛c.; 371 bxs. Centrifugal (late yesterday) at 8¾c.; 201 hhds. Molasses Sugar at 6¾c.; 2,555 boxes do. do. at 6½c.@7c. We now quote: Fair refining Cuba, 7½c.; good do., 7¾c.@7⅞c.; prime do., 8c.; fair to choice Grocery do. at 8½c.@9c.; No. 12 Box Clayed stock at 8¼c.; Centrifugal, Nos. 10 and 13, at 8c.@9½c.; Manila, bags, 6½c.@7½c. Refined Sugars have been in less request, and quoted less firm in price, with Hard quoted at 10½c.@10¾c.; A's at 9½c.@9¾c.; Yellow at 8½c.@9c.

TALLOW—Sold to the extent of 210,000 lbs., in lots, at 7¾c.@7 7-16c.; market firm. Of Stearine, 30,000 lbs. prime, in hhds., changed hands at 8⅛c.

TEAS—Have been in rather more request and quoted firm in price; sales, 1,800 half chests Green, 700 half chests Japan, and 3,000 half chests Oolong on private terms.

TOBACCO—Has been steady as to values, but not active. The export demand has been very moderate. Sales have been reported of 300 hhds. Kentucky at 8¾c.@11½c.; 100 cases 1870 Seed Leaf on private terms; 50 cases 1871 do. at 8c.@30c.; 300 cases 1872, Connecticut and Massachusetts, including fillers, 6½c.@6c.; Seconds, 10c.@12½c.; Wrappers, 18c.@45c.; 41 cases 1872, Pennsylvania crop, on private terms; 200 cases 1872, Ohio crop, 6c.@7½c.; 100 cases, Wisconsin, 6¼c.@6c.; 500 bales Havana, part at 70c.@80c., free, and part in bond on private terms.

WHISKY—Has advanced to 94c. ₽ gallon, with sales reported of 258 bbls., in lots. Alcohol has been in more active request, chiefly for export, with sales reported of 2,000 bbls. at 40c. ₽ gallon.

WOOL—Continues in active request for manufacturing purposes and on speculative account at very firm prices, the market showing decided buoyancy on much lighter offerings of stock. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 230,000 lbs. Domestic Fleece within the range of from 40c.@54c.; 63,000 lbs. unwashed [illegible]; 30,000 lbs. [illegible] on private terms; 5,000 lbs. Scoured at 80c.; 8,000 lbs. [illegible]; [illegible] lbs. California Spring at [illegible]; [illegible] Lambs at 30c.@31½c.; [illegible] lbs. California Locks on private terms; [illegible] lbs. California Fall at 31c.@33c.; [illegible] lbs. Pulled at [illegible]; [illegible] lbs. Cape at [illegible].

FREIGHTS—A moderately active business has been reported since our last, with rates, however, generally favoring shippers. The offerings consisted mainly of Cotton, Flour, Grain, and Provisions. Vessels for the Petroleum trade were in moderate request, but the bids were [illegible] owners, and negotiations were progressing slowly. For Liverpool, [illegible] since our last [illegible] bales Cotton at 3-16d.@[illegible] d.; [illegible] bbls. Flour at 2s. 6d. ₽ bbl.; 3,000 bushels Corn at 10½d.; [illegible] bxs. Bacon at 42s. 6d.; [illegible] 40s.@42s. 6d.; [illegible]; and by steam, 700 bales Cotton at ½d.@7-16d. ₽ lb.; 16,000 bushels Grain at 11½d.; [illegible] bbls. Apples at [illegible] ₽ bbl. [illegible] through [illegible] rate [illegible]. Butter at 70s., and 300 tons weight [illegible]. A British bark, 390 tons, hence, with about [illegible] of Petroleum at 5s. 9d. ₽ bbl. And a British bark, 492 tons, with Wheat, reported from San Francisco. ...For London, by steam, 100 tcs. [illegible] at 10s. 6d. and 7s. 6d. Also, a British steam-ship, 1,900 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo....For the United Kingdom, a Norwegian bark, 368 tons, with Flour, reported from Baltimore on private terms....For Glasgow, by steam, 500 bbls. Flour at 3s.; 50 bbls. Pork at [illegible]; 100 bbls. Beef at 10s. ₽ tierce, and 200 bxs. Bacon at [illegible]....For Cork and orders, an Italian bark, 480 tons, hence, with about 4,000 quarters Grain, at [illegible]; a Norwegian bark, 339 tons, hence, with about 2,000 quarters do., at [illegible]; a German bark, 391 tons, hence, with [illegible] quarters do., at 8s. 6d.; a Norwegian bark, hence, with about 2,400 quarters do., reported at [illegible]; an Italian bark, [illegible] 2,300 quarters do., from Philadelphia, [illegible]; a British bark, 386 tons, with equal to about 2,700 quarters do., from Philadelphia, reported at 7s. 9d. Also, four ships, 1,860, 1,426, 1,100, and 981 tons, with Wheat, reported from San Francisco on private terms....[illegible] at 67s. 6d....For Havre, a ship, with Cotton, reported from [illegible] at 1 5-16c. ₽ lb....For Antwerp, by sail, 300 bbls. Flour at 4s. [illegible]; 100 cases Tobacco at [illegible]. A British bark, 509 tons, with [illegible] Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 7s. ₽ bbl....For Bremen....For Bremen, a German bark, 900 tons, hence, with Provisions, on private terms; a German ship, 1,222 tons, (to arrive,) with about 8,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 7s. ₽ bbl., and two Norwegian brigs, with Cotton, from Charleston, at 11-16d. ₽ lb....For Hamburg, by steam, 150 cases Tobacco at 30s....For Genoa, a British bark, 435 tons, hence, with general cargo, on private terms. For Havana, a schooner, 124 tons, [illegible] Wolfville, N. S., at $1,500 gold....For Cardenas, a schooner, [illegible] from Portland, at 20c., the latter gold....For Matanzas, an American brig, 341 tons, hence, with [illegible] at 20c., [illegible] side of Cuba, a schooner, with Shooks, from Portland, at 20c., gold....For Rio Janeiro, a brig, with Lumber, reported from Brunswick, at [illegible] cent....For Surinam, a schooner, from Liverpool, N. S., and back, at $19....For Hayti and back to Boston, two brigs, 220 and 200 tons, at $2,000 each, and a schooner, 125 tons, at $1,600....For San Domingo, and back to Boston, a schooner, 160 tons, at $1,450....[illegible] and back to Boston, a schooner, [illegible] tons, at $1,250....For Portland, a bark, with Lumber, reported from Pensacola, at $13....For Boston, a schooner, hence, at $2 25....For Boston, a schooner, with Salt, from Inagua, at 17½c., and a schooner, with Lumber, from Jacksonville, at $12.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Dec. 9.—Flour unchanged and dull. Wheat dull and lower, but closing firm; No. 1 Spring, $1 15; No. 2 Spring, $1 11¼ cash, and December; $1 13, January, and $1 15½, February; No. 3 Spring, $1 06; Rejected, $1 02@$1 03. Corn active and higher, closing at [illegible] 52c. cash and December; [illegible] January, and [illegible] February; Rejected, [illegible]. Oats active and higher; No. 2 at 39½c.@39¾c. cash and January; Rejected, 37c. Rye active and higher; [illegible] Barley [illegible] and drooping; No. 3 Fall, $1 45 [illegible] $1 50 [illegible]. Provisions dull and unsettled. Pork lower, at $14 50 cash, $14 50 January, [illegible] February. Mess [illegible] at $12 75@[illegible]. Lard [illegible] cash. [illegible] February. [illegible] Meats quiet and easier; not quotably lower. Shoulders from 1st to fifteen days old, 5c.@5¼c.; [illegible] Green [illegible] [illegible].

[illegible] Receipts—[illegible] bbls. Flour, [illegible] bushels Wheat, 19,000 bushels Corn, [illegible] bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Rye, [illegible] bushels Barley. Shipments—[illegible] bbls. Flour, [illegible] bushels Wheat, 33,000 bushels Corn, [illegible] 1,000 bushels Corn, 30,000 bushels Oats, 9,000 bushels Barley.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 9.—Flour—Low grades ranging from $3@$5; [illegible] and wanted; [illegible] quotably change in [illegible]. Wheat [illegible] $1 15; No. 3 Fall, $1 34, and [illegible]. Corn scarce and higher [illegible] on track and in elevator [illegible] 63c.@64c. [illegible]. Rye higher at [illegible]. Pork [illegible] at $15. [illegible] Meats very firm; round lots of loose [illegible] Shoulders, [illegible]; Clear Rib, [illegible]; Hams in pickle, [illegible]. Lard [illegible]. Bacon [illegible] 7c. Live Hogs active and higher at [illegible]; mostly at $4 50@$4 75. Cattle [illegible] sales of fair to good Steers [illegible]. [illegible] choice [illegible] 3,000 bbls. Flour, [illegible] bushels Wheat, [illegible] Corn, 9,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Barley, 1,000 bushels Rye, 5,000 Hogs.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 9.—Lake and Rail Imports for the last [illegible] hours: Flour, [illegible] bbls.; Wheat, 11,800 bushels; Corn, [illegible]; [illegible] 21,000 bushels; [illegible]—Wheat, 37,813 bushels; Corn, [illegible]; 21,000 bushels; [illegible] [illegible] Milwaukee No. 1 Spring, $1 44; No. 2 [illegible] cago No. 2 [illegible] Winter, $1 70@$1 75. Corn [illegible]. Oats steady; No. 2 [illegible]. [illegible] Western, [illegible]; Canada [illegible] articles unchanged.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 9.—Flour steady, firm, and unchanged. Wheat [illegible] for Western, which is active, and 2c. higher. Corn [illegible] supply light; Southern White, 75c.@77c.; Yellow, 75c.@76c.; Mixed Western, [illegible]. Oats [illegible] [illegible] 51c.; White, 49c.@50c. Rye [illegible]. Hay unchanged. Provisions [illegible] Mess Pork, [illegible] at $16 50. Bulk Meats [illegible] Shoulders, [illegible]; Clear Rib [illegible] Bacon [illegible] Sides, 8c.@8¾c. Sugar-cured Hams, 13c.@14c. Lard [illegible] firmer and higher; [illegible] [illegible] and in fair demand; good to choice [illegible] Cargoes, 23c.@25c. Whisky steady at 96c.@[illegible].

CINCINNATI, Dec. 9.—Flour quiet at [illegible] Wheat, [illegible] 64c. Rye firm at [illegible]. Barley [illegible] fair demand. [illegible] Lard [illegible] Live Hogs [illegible] Receipts [illegible] Whisky steady at 92c.

TOLEDO, Dec. 9.—Flour firm and in fair demand. Wheat, 2c.@3c. higher, closing [illegible] White Wabash at $1 66; Amber Michigan [illegible] $1 49 December, $1 50 January, $1 [illegible]; No. 1 Red, $1 51; No. 2 Red [illegible] Corn opened firm, but closed dull; [illegible] 59c.@60c.; January, 60c.; [illegible] 60½c.; Low Mixed, 58c.; New, 58c. Oats firm and in fair demand; No. 1, 45c.; No. 2, 42c.@42½c. Dressed Hogs firm at $5 75@$5 85. Clover Seed [illegible]; Mammoth, $5 30. Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour and 6,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—4,000 bushels Wheat, 19,000 bushels Corn, and 7,000 bushels Oats.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 9.—Flour in improved demand; A No. 1, $7@$7 75; Fancy, $8@$8 50. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn in [illegible] demand at 55c.@58c. Rye firm at 90c. Oats quiet and unchanged. Live Hogs strong; receipts light; [illegible] Mess Pork firmer. Pork sold at $13@$13 50. Bulk Meats firm; Shoulders, 5½c.@6c.; Clear Rib, [illegible]; Clear [illegible] 7½c.; Hams, 9½c.@10c.; Green [illegible] Bacon [illegible] [illegible] Sides [illegible] Hams, [illegible]; Lard [illegible] [illegible] Whisky quiet and unchanged.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Dec. 9.—[illegible] Wheat [illegible] bbls. at $7 75 for No. 1 Spring, $8 [illegible] for White Winter, $10 for Double Extra. Wheat firm but quiet; [illegible] bushels [illegible] Michigan at $1 [illegible]. Corn [illegible] Oats [illegible] [illegible] at $1 35@$1 [illegible] [illegible] Ship-stuffs, $21; Middlings, $23@$24. Railroad Freights—Flour to Philadelphia [illegible]. New-York, 50c. to Albany, 45c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 9.—Hay dull and lower; prime, $27; choice, $28. Dry-salted Meats—Shoulders held at 6¼c. Sugar quiet; Inferior, 4c.@4½c.; common, 5c.; fair to fully fair, [illegible]. Molasses [illegible] [illegible] Rice, 6c.@8½c. [illegible] Gold, $1 09¼@$1 09⅜. [illegible] Sight [illegible] premium; Exchange—New-York [illegible] currency; [illegible] checks.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 9.—Sugar firm; Fair to Good Refining Cuba, 7¾c. Petroleum—Crude, 8¼c.; Refined, 13c.@13¼c. Cloverseed [illegible] Flour fair and market firm at $3@$9 50. [illegible] steady; Superfine, $4 50@$5 25; Extras, $5 50@$6 25; State, Ohio, and Indiana Extra Family, [illegible] $8. Wheat firm for Prime [illegible] $1 60@$1 68; Amber, $1 [illegible]. Corn quiet and steady; Yellow, [illegible]; [illegible] 74c.@75c. Oats unchanged. Whisky [illegible].

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 9.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1, $1 14½; No. 2, $1 11½; No. 2, $1 10⅞, December; $1 12 January. Oats firm and in fair demand; No. 2, 38½c. Corn [illegible]; new No. 2 Mixed, 52c. Rye firm at 70c. No. 1. Barley firm at $1 43 for No. 2 Spring. Rye [illegible]. Receipts—6,000 bbls. Flour and 38,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—12,000 bbls. Flour and 27,000 bushels Wheat.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 9.—Wheat firm and higher; held at $1 58 for No. 1 Red; $1 45 for No. 2 do. Corn firm; High Mixed, 54c.; Low Mixed, 53c. Oats firm; No. 1 held at 49c.; No. 2, 48c. Petroleum unsettled and unchanged.

DETROIT, Dec. 9.—Flour steady. Wheat steady; No. 1 White, $1 55; No. 1 do. $1 [illegible]. Corn [illegible] 60c. Oats in fair demand at 41c. Dressed Hogs held at $5 70.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 9.—Cotton quiet and easier; Middling, 15¼c.; Low Middling, 14¾c.; Strict Good Ordinary, 13¾c.; net receipts, [illegible] bales; exports to France, 870 bales; coastwise, 250 bales; sales, 300 bales; stock, 51,797 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 9.—Cotton irregular and easier; buyers and sellers apart; Middling, 15c.; Low Middling, 14¼c.; Strict Good Ordinary, 13c.; net receipts, 10,381 bales; gross, 12,041 bales; sales, [illegible] bales; last evening, 5,000 bales; [illegible].

MOBILE, Dec. 9.—Cotton quiet and easy; Middling, 15c.; Low Middling, [illegible]; [illegible] net receipts, [illegible] bales; [illegible] sales, [illegible] bales; [illegible].

GALVESTON, Dec. 9.—Cotton—Demand fair and easier; Good Ordinary, 13¾c.; [illegible] net receipts, 2,353 bales; sales, [illegible] bales; [illegible].

SAVANNAH, Dec. 9.—Cotton—[illegible] Middling, 15c.; net receipts, [illegible] bales; [illegible].

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 10, 1873.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—SAMSON—Signor Tommaso Salvini, Signora Isolina Piamonti.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—ALIXE—Mr. Louis James, Mr. W. Davidge, Miss Minnie Conway.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—HOME and ICI ON PARLE FRANÇAIS—Mr. Lester Wallack, Miss E. Rogers.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—LED ASTRAY—Miss Rose Eytinge, Mr. Stuart Robson.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—EILEEN OGE—Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—DIANE—IMPERSONATIONS—The [illegible].

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—CHILDREN OF THE WOOD—The Vokes Troupe.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—HUMPTY DUMPTY ABROAD—Mr. G. L. Fox, Miss Fanny Hayward.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—THE MARBLE HEART—Mr. Edwin Adams.

THE RINK.—BARNUM'S MUSEUM, MENAGERIE, AND CIRCUS. Afternoon and evening.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

MRS. CONWAY'S THEATRE, BROOKLYN.—THE GENEVA CROSS—Mrs. F. B. Conway, Mr. Frank Roche.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.—FARCES, SINGING, COMICALITIES—Messrs. Unsworth, N. Seymour, and others.

STEINWAY HALL.—PIANO CONCERT by Blind Tom.

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NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

We believe we may confidently announce that the difficulty with Spain has been satisfactorily settled, and that the demands of our Government have been complied with. The efforts of the rowdies in both countries to stir up war have failed, and another victory has been gained for peace. The terms insisted upon by the United States fully satisfy every claim which could be honorably put forward, and Señor CASTELAR'S Government has acted throughout with entire good faith. It would have ill become a nation which has led the way in settling international disputes by arbitration to have rushed into war without even going through the form of asking an explanation from the offending power. As we have said before, when the papers are laid before Congress it will be found that the State Department has conducted the negotiation in a faultless spirit—with great energy and determination, and yet with a proper degree of courtesy. To Secretary FISH the greatest credit is due, and the Administration will add to the honor which it previously won in arranging a threatening dispute with England without an appeal to arms.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, has introduced a bill for the resumption of specie payments. It is to take effect in part now, in part on the 1st of January, 1875. The portion intended to have immediate effect proposes to substitute 3.65 per cent. bonds, payable in four years, for the greater part of the bank reserves, and to cancel the greenbacks so replaced. The remaining portion proposes to sell 100 millions of 6 per cent. bonds for gold, and with the proceeds to redeem any greenbacks that may be presented in sums of $100 after Jan. 1, 1875. This is in accordance with the very sensible view of the Secretary of the Treasury, that among the essential conditions to the maintenance of specie payments is the accumulation of coin in the Treasury, with the approval of Congress. We do not believe Congress would, or ought to, consent to any attempt at resumption which did not fully comply with this condition.

We are accustomed, at this season of the year, to appeal to the public on behalf of that excellent charity, the Children's Aid Society. To-day we publish a statement from the managers of the society which ought to be sufficient, without any words from us, to induce everybody who has a few dollars or even a few cents to spare to communicate at once with Mr. C. L. BRACE, No. 19 East Fourth street. This gentleman has given up some of the best years of his life to the work of saving destitute children from ruin, and the amount of good he has effected is incalculable. But the present demands upon the society are very much greater than its means can meet, and, therefore, immediate help is necessary. If any of our readers will take the trouble to visit one of the institutions under the management of the society, they will see at once what strong claims it has upon their support. We trust they will do this; at any rate, we beg for funds for one of the most worthy and best-managed charities ever established in this City, and we are confident that we shall not beg in vain.

The Police Commissioners deserve commendation for their action yesterday in prohibiting all members of the force, including themselves, from asking or accepting free passes to places of amusement. In return for the Police protection which the theatres had the right to expect during the hours of entertainment, the Captains were in the habit of levying a heavy tax upon them, in the way of tickets for seats, which they distributed among their friends. This tax was usually levied in the name of some one of the Commissioners, and the odium of a pernicious system consequently attached to those who were really blameless in the matter. The new order so far puts an end to this evil that the proprietors of theatres will only have themselves to blame if they suffer from it in the future. While requesting them to refuse free passes to all members of the force, the Commissioners have had the good sense to detail a number of policemen to each place of amusement amply sufficient for the purpose of preserving order and protecting the public against thieves.

An amusing discussion arose in the House of Representatives yesterday over the bill providing for the payment of the bonded loan of 1858, which is due Jan. 1. Mr. KELLEY, of Pennsylvania, wanted the bonds all paid in coin. He did not want any cynic across the ocean to say that this country could not meet a paltry $20,000,000. Mr. KELLEY'S enthusiasm was misplaced. The loan of 1858 is a five per cent. gold loan. The bill allows its holders to exchange their bonds for the new five per cent. gold bonds, if they prefer doing so, to taking the gold. Why should they not? The Secretary of the Treasury has already had applications for permission to make these exchanges. Why should not such permission be given? We do not believe Transatlantic cynics would make much of it.

In the proceedings of the New-York Cheap Transportation Association, published this morning, there is gratifying evidence of earnest devotion to the purpose for which it was formed. That the association means to do something is plain from the suggestions which are made by its Railway Committee. There may be some differences of opinion in regard to the proposed legislative remedies, but there can be none as to the necessity of some action to make the railroads serve the public interests, instead of being managed for the exclusive benefit of a few men. The laws proposed by the committee would doubtless have the desired effect. Now that the association has taken up this matter, we hope the members will spare no effort to secure the required legislation. They have a difficult task on hand, but it is one which can be accomplished. They can do their cause more effective service by devoting themselves to this work than by endeavoring to have the National Government build a competing road. If the proper regulation of our present lines of railway does not serve to cheapen transportation, it will then be necessary to consider the propriety of constructing new roads.

A POLITICAL LANDMARK.

A week ago the President recommended, in a very brief paragraph of his annual message, the passage of a law bestowing amnesty on all those from whom it has hitherto been withheld. The day before yesterday, a bill embodying his recommendation was introduced in the House of Representatives, and promptly passed, almost without discussion. The bill came in from the Committee on Rules, reported by a Southern Republican, and almost the only debate that arose had reference, not to the measure or its merits, but to the unusual and wholly irregular manner in which it made its appearance. It called out only a light vote, and there were but twenty-nine nays recorded. In this casual way was treated a question, almost the only one remaining of a class which a few years since divided the voters of the country.

As we pointed out frequently during the campaign of 1872, it was not to amnesty itself that the Republican Party was hostile—it was to amnesty claimed as the Southern extremists then claimed it, and to be granted as the Democracy then promised to grant it. Amnesty now is simply the avowal of the great majority of the people that, without abating a jot of their loyalty to the Union, and without yielding their condemnation of the treason of 1861–65, they have no reason to fear the full return of all the people of the South to the exercise of political privileges. It is a vote of confidence partly in the good faith of the South, which has gradually been pledged to the observance of fidelity to the Union, and partly in the overwhelming power of the nation to maintain itself against whatever lingering disloyalty there may be in any part of the country. Amnesty thus established is, in purpose and in fact, a new bond of union. It invites the South to the resumption of their part in the Government, without any reference to the sad and bitter past, and it announces that there is no longer any ground to expect or to fear the renewal of rebellion, direct or indirect, open or concealed.

Amnesty wrested from the country by a change in the National Government, and through the agency of a party that had been during the war in sympathy with the rebellion, would have been a very different thing. That was what the country rejected. It is not worth while now to describe the difficulties and dangers that would have sprung up on every side had the programme of the Democrats been carried out. The country foresaw them, happily, and refused to enter on the path that was beset by them. The dominant party has now shown that there was nothing in this refusal which involved the principle of amnesty. It has, on the contrary, promptly and generously conceded that principle.

The adoption of an Amnesty act by Congress—for there is no room for doubt that the measure will receive the approval of the Senate—substantially disposes of what have been known as "war questions." It is an interesting inquiry, What will be the questions to succeed them? And what will be the effect on the fortunes of parties of a change in the issues by which the country has been heretofore divided? The inquiry is not one that anybody with much experience of American politics will be in haste to answer. Eighteen months ago, the political prophets were confident that revenue questions would decide the then approaching canvass. As long as revenue questions separated a small but intelligent body of Republicans from their party, and the Democratic leaders thought they saw in them a means of further division, there was a good deal of attention paid to such questions. But when the Greeley movement took shape, and the Democratic leaders saw a different, and, as they foolishly imagined, a better, instrument of division, revenue questions were promptly pitched out of the window, and it suddenly became evident that they had very little intrinsic power to arouse public opinion on one side or the other. Probably no one would say now that they are probable subjects of contest for the next year or two. This year a desperate attempt was made by the Democrats to decide the elections on the character of the Republican leaders. They succeeded indifferently well. But if they should play that game on any large scale, it would call up for inspection the character of the Democratic leaders, and then the game would be up. Besides, the Republican Party, like every great party, is stronger than its leaders, and in the long run, bad men cannot rule it any more than good men could rule the Democrats as they now are. But, whatever the issues that may arise, there is every reason to be confident of the political prosperity of the country. No people has ever shown greater capacity for development under free institutions than our own. It has faced the greatest dangers, and solved the most perplexing problems, that nations can be called upon to deal with. Parties have been the instruments with which the people have worked. But they are only instruments, and the people will be as capable in the future as in the past to mold and wield them as the needs of the time require.

HOME RULE IN IRELAND.

The conference recently held in Dublin has served to place the question of Home Rule in a much clearer light than that in which it had previously been seen by the outside world. Hitherto a mystery had pervaded it. So many propositions had been put forward, and either contradicted or repudiated soon after, that it was by no means clear what Mr. BUTT and his followers had agreed to ask. Moreover no judgment could be formed as to how far the movement received the sanction and indorsement of the Irish people. But these things, which are of first importance, can now be estimated with very tolerable accuracy.

The address which led to the convention of the meeting received, it is said, 24,000 signatures. Although this represents but a small portion of the population generally, it is, nevertheless, a sufficiently large number to claim respect. But it is not too much to affirm that it does not necessarily possess the same signification that a similarly signed requisition would in this country. Hence, an analysis of the names becomes necessary. And when that is made, the fact grows very apparent that the question has not received an equal share of support from all sections of the people. The educated classes and holders of property have kept aloof; and we suppose, therefore, they do not approve it. Of 3,800 Magistrates in Ireland only ninety are found among the signatories, or less than two and a half per cent. There are 105 Irish members of Parliament, but only twenty-three signed the requisition, and although we have heard that Home Rule had received the especial support of the Catholic Church, only about one-eighth of the priests have come forward with their names. Irish barristers are notoriously ambitious of Parliamentary honors, and they number more than a thousand; but only eight of them have declared for Home Rule. Merchants are not represented in the requisition at all; and careful examination shows that, with the few exceptions named, the signatures have been obtained among small farmers and shop-keepers in a very limited way of business. Such persons have a perfect right to express their opinions; but it is evident that this question has not yet received the indorsement of the active business people, whose stake in the prosperity of Ireland is largest, nor of the landed proprietors and people whose influence in the country is greatest.

We are not disposed, however, to treat the movement as one of but little weight on that account. Looking at the matter in the most favorable light, the conference and the address of the 24,000 requisitionists may be accepted as the beginning of an agitation which may grow in magnitude, and ultimately take in the classes that now seem to have excluded themselves. We do not express an opinion as to whether or not this will be the case. We assume the possibility. At any rate, it is even now certain that the influence already exerted will be felt at the next general election, and that the number of Home Rulers sent to the British Parliament will then be increased.

It is well, therefore, to understand clearly the nature of their demands. Divesting the eight resolutions that were passed at the conference of their loose characteristics, the scheme resolves itself into a form of federal government. Ireland is to have a Parliament of her own, and to exercise control over Irish revenues, but making a contribution to the British Treasury, the present representation of Ireland to the British Parliament being maintained. Therein lies the gist of the entire proposition; and we think we may venture the prediction that neither Mr. BUTT nor any of his followers will live to see anything of the kind receiving the assent of the British Parliament. They made a mistake when they urged their views, as some of them did at the conference, in violent and threatening language; but they made another and greater mistake when they agreed to ask for what assuredly will not be granted. It is easy to see where the persons who drew up the scheme met their difficulty. They were not prepared to separate the Irish from the British revenues, and they did not want to give up their influence in the Imperial Parliament. They were not willing to accept the position of Canada or Australia in the imperial system, and still they want to have the handling of Irish money. Aspiring in their hearts to such a management of local affairs as is accorded to the largest of the colonies, they forgot at the same time that none of the British Colonies contribute one penny to the revenues of the British Government, nor are they represented there. In short, they have foundered on the difficulties presented by taxation on one hand and representation on the other, and do not seem able to devise any means of extricating themselves.

In the present temper of all parties in Great Britain, it is not likely that any proposition from the Irish Home Rulers would be received favorably; but it does seem strange, if Mr. BUTT and his friends are competent to manage national affairs as they profess to be, that they had not the tact or the statesmanship to propose some plan that would have commanded the respect and consideration of opponents, even though it did not insure their support. In proposing an impracticable scheme, it seems to us that Mr. BUTT has not only lost many sympathizers, but very much damaged the cause he had undertaken.

THE LITTLE ITALIAN "SLAVES."

We have published recently a correspondence between an Italian, Signor MORENO, and Senator SUMNER, in relation to the abuse of the little Italian harpers and musicians by their padroni. Mr. SUMNER proposes to obtain a United States law bearing on this evil, but, as we gather from the correspondence, he is not fully informed in regard to the evil, and, as any half-considered legislation upon it would only do mischief, we shall set forth briefly the facts of the case. These have recently been presented to the public, in a remarkably clear and trustworthy form, in the late report of the Children's Aid Society, by a devoted teacher among the little Italians, Signor A. E. CERQUA, recently honored by the Italian Government with the title of Chevalier for his long labors of humanity among the Italian children of New-York under this benevolent society. From this report it appears that the Genoese provinces no longer furnish the large proportion of the padroni and their unfortunate children which they did formerly, the proportion now being sixty-one per cent. from Caserta, twenty-five per cent. from Potenza, and only eight per cent. from Genoa and six per cent. from Piacenza. From the statistics furnished to the Italian Parliament, the number of padroni is given at 343. Allowing 100 per cent. as unknown, the whole number of padroni would be nearly 700. Supposing each to apprentice and take out ten children, there would be a multitude of some 7,000 children of this class scattered over the world. In 1867 the number in Paris, the head-quarters of the nefarious business, was reported by the Police as 1,544. In 1868 and 1869 they were found to be 698 and 431 respectively, owing to the business having been largely transferred to London and New-York.

In the correspondence we have alluded to, this unnatural trade is spoken of as "kidnapping." Unfortunately for the reputation of the Kingdom of Italy, however, it is not so at all; but, until the present year, it has been a legal and permitted traffic. The padrone travels about among the Italian villages, as a peddler does among American villages. Finding a poor family, he offers to apprentice two or more children as harpers or musicians. A legal contract is drawn up, in which he promises to treat the children kindly, even as his own. A small sum is paid the parents at once, and at the end of three years the master is to pay the father about $90, gold, besides giving the boys a new harp and violin of the value of ten ducats—about $8, gold. On the other hand, if the boys take to themselves one cent of their earnings, the padrone can appropriate ten cents from the money he is bound to pay them. If the boys leave the master, or if he ill-treats them, each is subject to a fine of $24, with interest.

There are various minor provisions of the contract, which, in effect, leave the padroni an almost unlimited opportunity of abusing and cheating the unfortunate children. If, in a foreign country, the little harper is beaten and half-starved, he has no redress. If he run away, his family are fined, and it is very difficult for him to prove ill-treatment by the master. Besides, he is usually ignorant of a foreign language, and has no other means of support.

The head-quarters of this wicked trade are, as we have said, Paris. The children brought from Paris are handed over there to a "bureau," which sends them through all civilized countries. One infamous padrone, well known to the Police of Paris and London, named "The Blind," retired recently with a fortune of 200,000 francs obtained from the hard-won earnings of these unfortunate little musicians. The authorities of both France and Great Britain have legislated, or passed Police regulations, to control the traffic, and have probably somewhat caused its partial transference to the United States. The Italian Consul at New-York has presented the strongest statements against this cruel and infamous trade in children. In a report to the Italian Parliament in 1869, the committee speak also in high terms of the efforts of an American benevolent association against this abuse. On the 15th November, 1872, a bill was presented to the Parliament for the suppression of the traffic. On the 19th March, 1873, it was read before the Lower Chamber, and finally passed with amendments.

This act inflicts imprisonment and fines, more or less heavy, on all parents, guardians, or relatives who hire or give a minor under eighteen years to any Italian or foreigner under any title whatever, or on whomsoever takes or has such minors with him for the exercise of all street occupations, such as singing, playing, begging, &c. Similar penalties will be inflicted on all who seduce or force such minors to such occupations. All previous contracts for apprenticeship are abolished under it; and penalties are threatened to all relatives or padroni who shall not give notice of previous contracts for this purpose to the Consuls or other Italian officials. Other provisions, which we have not space to enumerate, will assist in rooting out the traffic. The act was to come before the Italian Senate during November, and we presume has already received the signature of the King, and has become a law, binding on all Italian subjects. If Mr. SUMNER should submit any form of legislation for this country to carry out the Italian law, the best basis would probably be the "Personal Liberty bill," as it was framed in Connecticut by a well-known lawyer, Mr. H. B. HARRISON. This, with a provision to include the padroni in the Extradition Treaty between the Kingdom of Italy and the United States, would probably utterly break up this cruel and infamous trade.

DRINKING-DENS.

The number of stabbing affrays which have lately been reported in drinking-saloons, the resorts of thieves and cut-throats, suggests a condition of affairs which must be considered as uncomplimentary to either the Police or the Excise Commissioners. Not long ago we took occasion to refer to the work of the latter gentlemen in terms of commendation. We were led to believe that they had refused licenses to a great many persons of doubtful reputation, in spite of the fact that the applications of these persons had received no opposition from the Police. It was furthermore asserted that, owing to a rivalry between the two bodies, the result of a disposition on the part of the Excise Commissioners to act independently of Police advice, "it was likely" the latter would be guilty of conniving at the open violation of the Excise law. Cases have been cited to sustain this allegation, but, for some reason or other, the Police Commissioners have not thus far taken the trouble to institute an inquiry. The stabbing affrays in the Fourth and other wards of the City, that are said to have taken place in the drinking-dens of Ex-State Prison convicts, give an importance to this matter which makes it imperative upon the Excise Commissioners that they shall immediately let it be known to the public whether they have issued licenses to such men as JACK PERRY. In this man's saloon, a few days ago, there was a desperate stabbing affray between the members of a "gang" of juvenile thieves, which ended in the fatal wounding of one of the number. A short time previously it appears that the "gang" had finished a drinking "bout" at the den of a man named FARRELL. In Houston street, in Hudson street, if we are rightly informed, and even in Broadway, there are liquor-saloons opened to the public every day, the proprietors of which, if justice were done, would be at present serving out sentences in the State Prison. It is possible that the Excise Commissioners have not granted licenses to these men, and that they are violating the Excise law by the connivance of the Police. We say it is possible that such may be the case, but we should like, nevertheless, to hear from the Excise Commissioners on the subject.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer recently, Judge INGRAHAM, in sentencing a boy-murderer to a term in the State Prison, took advantage of the opportunity afforded him to comment on the alarming increase in the number of crimes committed by boys. He attributed it to their being allowed to roam the streets without restraint. To a certain extent Judge INGRAHAM'S opinion is correct; we would go still further, however, and say that to the action of liquor-dealers of a certain class is mainly due the increase of crime. They welcome boys to their saloons, and encourage them to spend their earnings in strong drink. It is but a short step from the whisky shop to the Penitentiary. Boys who have not previously shown viciousness have been led into the commission of crime through association with the sons of old criminals in bar-rooms. There is probably no city in the world of equal or greater size that has a larger number of juvenile thieves than New-York. Every ward has its "gang" or "gangs." There are liquor-dealers who will not permit boys to drink in their saloons. If all the licensed dealers were similarly conscientious, boy-criminals would be less numerous. It is possible for the Excise Commissioners to so regulate their conduct in the granting of licenses as to greatly decrease the number of dealers who have no scruples in this respect.

The matter of granting licenses to Ex-State Prison convicts, and to persons who ought to be now in State Prison, is that which chiefly concerns us at present. It is quite natural to assume that liquor-dealers of such a class will have thieves for customers. Admitting so much, it must follow that their "saloons" are dens of thieves. Strangers going into them, will, therefore, stand but a very poor chance of being permitted to leave with their wallets untouched. The responsibility for the existence of these drinking-dens belongs to either the Excise Commissioners or the Police. If with the former, we look for an immediate annulment of the licenses. Licensed thieves' drinking-dens cannot be interfered with by the Police to the extent of warning all strangers about to enter them of the danger they run in so doing. The Police Commissioners owe it to themselves, as well as to the public, that this matter shall be cleared up at once. If any of the Captains of precincts have connived at a violation of the Excise laws, it cannot be known too soon.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

"New Year's Eve" was last evening acted at the Fifth Avenue Theatre. Mr. Marshall's play was in the midst of a prosperous run when the house in which it was performed was destroyed by fire; it was afterward reproduced successfully in the temporary abode of the manager's excellent company; and from the impression wrought by yesterday's recital, there seems to be no reason against the entrance of the work upon a fresh lease of life. Without traversing ground passed over when the earliest recital of "New Year's Eve" warranted publication of its plot, it is not amiss to say once more—and especially as equally meritorious plays are few and far between—that the comedy has numerous points of excellence. It is thoroughly wholesome in tone, its incidents are original and entertaining, and its language is good. It is, in other words, an interesting, amusing, and an unobjectionable piece. And, as it is recited with much spirit by Mr. Daly's artists, and placed upon the stage with rare liberality and taste, we conclude that "New-Year's Eve" might profitably have many additional hearings. Last night's representation does not need an extended notice. Most of the characters were filled by the performers who "created" them in this City, and Mr. Clarke's picture of the indolent but, at bottom, manly *Lord Arthur Chilton*; Miss Davenport's hoydenish personation of *Constance Howard*, as well as the efforts of Messrs. Whiting, Davidge, and Fawcett, and Mrs. Gilbert, would hardly be fresh topics either of comment or compliment. The difference between the former distribution of rôles and last evening's consisted in the assignment of *Captain Bragleigh* to Mr. Louis James, who embodied that unsympathetic person most satisfactorily, and in the assumption of *Magdalen Atherley* by Miss Sara Jewett, who, in "New Year's Eve" at all events, has nothing to give grounds for her choice as the successor of Miss Morris beyond a pretty face, a winning manner, and a large wardrobe. Thursday, the same programme is again to be offered. To-night "Alixe" will be done.

SIGNOR SALVINI'S REPRESENTATIONS.

Signor Salvini will this evening act in "Samson." The distinguished artist has not yet appeared in any of his "Biblical dramas," and his labors to-night will on that account have unusual interest. The play, Friday, will be "David Garrick," (*italice* "Sullivan.")

BRIEF MENTION.

"Mrs. Jarley's Wax Works" are to be exhibited at St. Peter's Hall, in West Twentieth street, to-morrow and Friday evenings.... "Blind Tom" gives concerts at Steinway Hall this evening and to-morrow.... The last Philharmonic rehearsal previous to the second concert of the season, on Saturday, occurs Friday afternoon.... The Brooklyn Philharmonic concert may be attended on Dec. 20.

THE SITUATION IN CUBA.

Continued from first page.

erals, are completely dominated by the former, a proof in itself that the leaders of the volunteers, and the men themselves, are above the common average of citizens. The most influential among them have formed themselves into a club called the Casino, which has taken the control of affairs into its own hands. This club numbers 4,000 members, and has its head-quarters in Havana, with ramifications all over the country. The fact is, that it is the Jacobin Club of France over again.

Out of evil, however, comes good: and the disasters which have befallen Cuba will be the source of her future prosperity. The introduction of a tide of Spanish blood, strong and energetic, into the island is a providential occurrence—a tide in the affairs of Cuba which will lead her on to fortune. We Americans having, and very justly, a hearty contempt for the mongrel Mexican, are apt to confound the Spaniards with their degenerate descendants. A visit to Havana will disabuse any one of such an idea. One single drive through the streets or near the harbor, will show strong, brawny sons of Anak working as teamsters, or rolling huge puncheons of wine with forcible lunges of their great shoulders, or remonstrating with impenitent mules, shoving them to the right and left with the brawny thews of a negro. Many of these fellows have flat, red caps on their heads, marking them as Biscayans and Catalonians. A padre here told me that nine-tenths of the volunteers came from these two provinces. Since the volunteers have occupied Havana they have certainly instituted many reforms. They have commenced to tear down the old fortifications which encumbered the best part of the city, have enlarged and embellished the park, have laid out boulevards, have paved streets, and have introduced details of city police highly to their credit. They will never return to Spain, but have finally established themselves here. The immigration of such a number of brave, intelligent persons is of incalculable importance to a tropical city like Havana, where the Spanish energy decreases and decreases with each generation until it reaches the acme of Creole laziness and *laissez faire*.

I must say frankly that no one likes to say anything about the volunteers in public. It is not considered safe. As I have said before, it is the Jacobin Club over again, and these volunteers have established a "reign of terror." But it is a mild one, compared with the Commune of Paris, or with the "reign of terror" of the great revolution. Everybody is safe who does not attempt to interfere with Spanish rule *as represented by the volunteers*.

And this brings me to the consideration of that which is in every one's mind. The Casino Club rules Cuba completely and absolutely. The Spanish officials here are powerless. The Captain General is reduced to a mere cipher—a figure-head. If he attempts to do anything he is ordered to resign under threats of assassination. Castelar had great hopes of Pieltain, but he had to go the way of all the rest, and now comes Jovellar, who has assured Castelar that the Spanish home authority shall be respected under him. I do not know what else he has done, but yesterday he issued a proclamation which has an exceedingly weak flavor. It has reference, as I presume, to the reports circulated that the Spanish Government has agreed to restore the Virginius and the remainder of the prisoners. We hear something in the cafés about the Casino, and all the merchants agree in saying that the Casino is furious at the idea. Yesterday they swore that, sooner than restore it to the Americans, they would sink Cuba. To-day they are less furious, and only propose to sink the guilty vessel.

The volunteers have not used their position to make money, whereas they have been joined by Spanish officials for that purpose. If you want the genuine article of corruption, go to the Spanish officials. They keep it constantly on hand. They are universally hated by all the foreign merchants for their cheating and extortions. They have the greedy rapacity of the fabled Harpies; like our deceased foe Tweed, nothing is too little or too great for their cupidity. They make fifty cents out of you, or fifty thousand dollars, with equal rapacity. And, in truth, the volunteers possessed themselves of the supreme power by pandering to this avarice of the Spanish officials whom they despise alike for their weakness and their greed.

I am forced to close now, if I wish to save the mail, and I can only conclude by saying that the angry feeling of the volunteers is believed by good authorities to be subsiding. GAR.

WASHINGTON.

COMMANDER BRAINE'S OFFICIAL REPORT—THE DEFENSES OF SANTIAGO — THE SPANISH WAR VESSELS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—Commander Braine has made an elaborate survey of the defenses and condition of Santiago de Cuba and other parts of the island. He also gathered much valuable information concerning the character and capacity of the Spanish vessels on the coast, including the gun-boats built in the United States. While on an official visit to Santiago de Cuba he gathered all the facts in relation to the capture of the Virginius and the executions which followed, and other matters of interest. This report was forwarded to Rear Admiral Scott, who sent a dispatch to the Secretary of the Navy asking what he should do with it. The Secretary directed him to send the full document by mail, but to telegraph an abstract of its prominent features. This abstract appeared in the morning papers of yesterday.

CABINET MEETING—GEN. SICKLES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—The Cabinet to-day was not in session more than an hour. All the members were present, excepting the Secretary of War. No new features were presented concerning our relations with Spain. To-night it is said on high authority that everything is believed to be in a fair way of accommodation.

The friends of Gen. Sickles say that he will, on his return to Washington, formally tender his resignation as Minister to Madrid.

THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—The Secretary of the Navy was for several hours before the Committee on Appropriations to-day, explaining fully the needs of the navy and its general condition as to efficiency. He was interrogated regarding the question now pending between the United States and Spain, and was free to say he did not think there would be war between the two countries, although it was, in his opinion, necessary to strengthen the navy as the best means of preserving peace and to protect American interests. No action was taken, the matter going over for further consideration.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

ASSIGNMENTS OF NAVAL OFFICERS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—Acting Assistant Surgeon James Phillips is ordered to the Norfolk Navy-yard, and in connection with the receiving-ship New-Hampshire; Lieut. Commander John R. Bartlett is detached from the Terror, and ordered to resume his duties at the Boston Navy-yard; Lieut. Commander John F. McGlensey, from the Philadelphia Navy-yard, and ordered to the Terror as Executive; Lieut. Commander E. T. Woodward, from the Saugus, and placed on waiting orders; Master Francis H. Delano from the Ashuelot, and placed on waiting orders.

THE IRON-CLADS AT PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 9.—Although it was expected that the monitor Terror would leave the Navy-yard yesterday, it is probable now that she will not get away for a week. The understanding is that the Ajax will be commissioned about the 15th inst. The Naval Department is determined to have both iron-clads in a thoroughly proper condition for sea service. Ten 15-inch new-modeled guns, intended for the monitors, now in course of repair at Chester and Wilmington, Del., have been sent to those places. Additional supplies of ammunition have been received at Forts Mifflin and Delaware.

THE POWHATAN AND MANHATTAN GONE TO SEA.

LEWES, Del., Dec. 9.—The United States steamer Powhatan, with the monitor Manhattan in tow, went to sea at 11 o'clock this morning.

THE KEARSARGE IN COMMISSION.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—A telegram from San Francisco to the Navy Department informs the Secretary that the Kearsarge went into commission at Mare Island yesterday.

THE CUBAN MASS-MEETING.

The General Committee having in charge the arrangements for the mass-meeting at the Cooper Institute on Friday evening next, to discuss the Spanish barbarities practiced in Cuba, will meet at 8 o'clock this evening at the Hoffman House. Elwood Thorne will preside. The report of the committee appointed to draft a memorial to Congress will be received, and a letter from Gov. Dix is expected. Gen. Burnside has signified his intention to be present at the meeting, and will act as one of its Vice Presidents.

THE CUBAN JUNTA.

There was little or no excitement over the present state of affairs in Cuba yesterday at the head-quarters of the Junta. At an early hour there was a full attendance of the leaders, and an early session was held, Gen. Juan Villegas presiding. After the session had closed, they left to see some of the members off for Jamaica. The steamer Etna sailed at 2:30 o'clock, from Pier No. 13 North River. The Etna belongs to the Atlas Steam-ship Line, and calls at Kingston, Savanilla, and Santa Martha. The following Cubans took passage to Kingston, and some of them, it is believed, will go on to Cuba: Gen. J. J. Cisneros, Manuel Shelaio, [illegible], E. Luaces, F. Rivas, Manuel Ramos, A. M. Pondilla, Lino Pombo, Manuel Villegas, wife, and family. After the members of Los Amigos de Cuba had seen the steamer leave they returned to head-quarters. Señor Arteaga announced that the Treasurer had received a letter from Berlin inclosing an order for $1,000 from the friends of the Cuban Republic there. A long communication was received from Hon. Gerrit Smith dated Peterboro, Dec. 6, favoring a joint intervention in the affairs of Cuba by Great Britain and the United States, for the purpose of freeing the island from the tyrannous yoke of Spain, and abolishing the infamous system of slavery which prevails there, and whose continued existence is a shame and disgrace to the whole civilized world.

THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

THE CONVENTION AT OKMULGEE ADJOURNED TILL MAY, WITHOUT ACTION.

PARSONS, Kan., Dec. 9.—The Okmulgee Indian Territory Constitutional Convention, or Grand Council of Indian Nations, adjourned yesterday until the first Monday in May, without doing anything. It seems to be the intention of the Indians to let matters take their own course, without interference by them. There is a new movement on foot which meets with great favor on the part of the Progressive Party to have Congress organize all that part of the Indian Territory which lies east of the 98th meridian, west longitude, into a territory, make the civilized Indians citizens of the United States, and make that part west of this line a reservation for wild Indians, where the experiment of civilizing could be applied to the raw material. The country east of the 98th meridian is about as large as Indiana, and would soon have the requisite population to become a State. This plan, it is understood, meets the approbation of the 18,000 negroes, formerly slaves of Indians, who object to mere Indian citizenship and desire to become citizens of the United States. A strong appeal in favor of this object has been written by a gentleman well acquainted with Indian affairs, which will soon be published in the Eastern papers.

A BUREAU OF CHARITY.

ASSOCIATION FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF PUBLIC AND PRIVATE CHARITIES.

The committee of nine appointed by the late Charity Conference to devise some plan for the organization of the benevolent institutions of the City, met last evening to hear the report of a sub-committee consisting of Rev. Dr. John Hall and Mr. Theodore Roosevelt. In the absence of Mr. Henry Day, the regular presiding officer, Mr. Roosevelt was appointed Chairman *pro tem*. Prof. Charles A. Joy, of Columbia College, was elected permanent Secretary. There were present, in addition to the officers above named, Rev. Dr. John Hall, Rev. [illegible] McGlynn, Mr. Abram W. Spies, Mr. [illegible] Kingsley, and Mr. Joseph Seligman.

Rev. Dr. Hall made the following report, which was unanimously approved:

"The objects to be aimed at by this committee shall be the following:

1. To obtain authoritative information regarding the objects and resources of the various benevolent societies of the City.

2. To secure a system of registration of the persons receiving aid from the societies, and to arrange for such intercommunication of the officers as will prevent imposition.

3. To ascertain whether existing organizations are adapted to meet existing wants, and whether special and extraordinary provision is required during the Winter, and to report the same to the public.

4. To ascertain and report to the public the most simple methods of testing and verifying applications for aid, and of directing deserving claimants to the agency adapted to their respective cases.

5. To ascertain and report to the public the state of the law regarding charitable societies, and also regarding street begging and other forms of pauperism."

The report of the committee was fully discussed, and measures were taken for reducing the plan to a practicable shape. As the Committee of Nine will have no legal authority to suppress fraudulent associations, they must depend for support upon public opinion. It will be to the interest of all benevolent societies to report at once to the Secretary of the committee, in order that their names may appear in a "Charity Directory," which it is proposed to publish. The committee will meet again next Friday, when it is hoped that a thorough plan for the organization of all the charities of the City under one central bureau will be effected. The task is one of great delicacy and difficulty, but the gentlemen who have it in hand intend to persevere in the good work until the long-desired object is attained. We have frequently urged the importance of having a Central Bureau of Charitable Information, and shall be glad to see such an institution established in New-York City.

THE COMTE DE CHAMBORD AND THE FRENCH CROWN.

On Nov. 25 the *Union*, the official journal of the Comte De Chambord, publishes, in prominent type, the following article in its first page:

"We are being constantly questioned upon, and we receive daily a great number of letters referring to, a fact which preoccupies public attention in a high degree. We experience no difficulty in giving a public reply. Is it true, it is asked from all parts of the country, that the Comte De Chambord came to France during the progress of recent events? What reply can we give with a certainty that we shall not be contradicted? The prince was at his post, as he has always been, and as he always will be. When a Prince such as the august head of the House of Bourbon wrote, 'I am ready—quite ready—to-morrow, this evening, at the present moment,' these were not idle words, and reliance may be placed on the promise of one who has never deceived and who never will deceive. Faithful to the resolutions of his whole life, which did not permit him to expose his country even to one hour of agitation or trouble, he came quietly, without ostentation and without pomp, to follow with anxiety for a fortnight on the scene of the struggle the course of events through which he was able to descry a glimpse of hope for the country and of an end to unmerited exile. The time has not come to explain what the Comt De Chamboard has attempted in order to bring the vessel in distress back to a port of safety; but when the hour appointed by God shall have struck—and that hour is not far distant—France with admiration how much disinterestedness, simplicity, and self-devotion there is in this kingly and fatherly heart, which belongs to no party, and which can so nobly discharge its duty. The French people will be surprised that they have failed so long to recognize so much self-denial and true greatness."

The evening Bourse rapidly rose in consequence of this article.

RICH CHILDREN TO THE POOR CHILDREN.

DEAR MR. BRACE: I and my little sisters have concluded to give up our Christmas presents this year, and mamma says that she will send the money that they would cost to you, so that some of the poor little sick children may be made happy and comfortable. We were all very interested in the accounts, which were in the newspapers, of the parties on which you took the little boys and girls during the Summer. I hope you will answer me and tell me all about the little children.

Your little friend, MARY P.

MADISON AVENUE, NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Dec. 9, 1873.

THE BAR ASSOCIATION.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON LAW REPORTING.

A meeting of the Bar Association was held last night in the rooms of the association, No. 20 West Twenty-seventh street. In the absence of the President, the chair was occupied by Edgar S. Van Winkle, Vice President. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and adopted. The Treasurer's report showed the amount of the general fund to be $[illegible] 30, and the library fund $792 48; whole amount expended by the association in relation to the Judiciary amendment, $2,511 95, less amount refunded by Citizens' Association, $500; net expense, $2,011 95; whole number of members, 683. The Secretary read a communication from the Citizens' Association, accompanying the sum of $500 remaining after expenses had been paid, which was tendered to the Bar Association in order to partly reimburse them for the expenses incurred by that body in relation to the Judiciary amendment. The contribution was accepted, and the thanks of the association tendered to the donors.

The Committee on Law Reporting submitted their report, in which they state that having received letters from Judges, lawyers, and public men from all parts of the State deploring the evils of the present system, and advocating an entire change in the manner of reporting judicial decisions, and having considered the suggestions received and thoroughly examined the system of law reporting adopted by the Council of Law Reporting in Great Britain, they were prepared to recommend a scheme which would, in their judgment, solve all the difficulties of the position.

The report then proceeds as follows:

Your committee have, therefore, prepared a plan based upon that of the English Council of Law Reporting, with such modifications as the judicial system, Constitution, and laws of our State required, and submit the following scheme as capable of effecting the desired object:

1. The reports recommended by this committee shall be placed under the general management and control of a council composed of members to be appointed as follows: One by the Court of Appeals; one by the Justices of the Supreme Court designated to hold General Terms; six by the Association of the Bar of the City of New-York; the Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals and the Attorney General for the time being shall be *ex-officio* members.

In the event of Bar associations having the same general objects and of the same general character as that of the City of New-York being formed in the cities of Brooklyn, Albany, Buffalo, Rochester and Syracuse, the said associations may each appoint one member of said council.

2. The members of the council shall act gratuitously. The term of office shall be for five years. All members retiring shall be eligible for reappointment.

3. Any occasional vacancy in the council by death, resignation, or otherwise, may be filled by a new appointment by the body which originally appointed the retiring member, and the member so appointed shall retire at the time when the member occasioning the vacancy would, in the ordinary course, have retired.

4. It is desirable that the council be incorporated by act of the Legislature.

The council may have the assistance of a Secretary or executive officer. The payment of his salary, and the office and other expenses of the council shall not exceed together $4,000 per annum.

5. The reports shall be prepared by reporters under the supervision of the council, or an editor, if they see fit to employ one, and the cases to be reported shall be carefully selected upon the principle of rejecting all cases useless as precedents.

6. The reports shall be divided into series, viz.: 1. The Court of Appeals Reports; 2. The Supreme Court Reports; 3. The Superior Court Reports; 4. The Common Pleas Reports; 5. The Surrogate's Court and Miscellaneous Reports, with such subdivisions (if any) of such series, and with such additions of the opinions of other courts as the council may think desirable.

7. The council shall have power, if they should find it desirable, to establish in connection with the permanent reports, a set of daily or weekly reports, and from time to time to prepare such digests or other publications as may be deemed expedient.

8. The staff of reporters and their salaries shall be as follows: One Court of Appeals and Commission of Appeals reporter, $6,000; one assistant for Court of Appeals, $1,000; one assistant for Commission of Appeals, $1,000; one Supreme Court reporter, $4,000; four assistants for the Supreme Court reporter, $1,000 each, $4,000; one reporter for the Superior Court of the City of New-York, Court of Common Pleas of the City of New-York, and Surrogate's Court, $3,000; one assistant, $1,000. These salaries shall be paid semi-annually. One moiety thereof (hereinafter referred to as the first moiety) shall be paid in all events at the end of the first six months' employment. The other or second moiety shall be paid at the end of a year's employment. But for this second moiety, the reporters and other employes shall look, in the first instance, to the proceeds of the sales of the reports, and afterward to the guarantee hereinafter mentioned. The members of the Bar shall be requested to unite in a guarantee of $[illegible] per annum apiece for three years, of all the expenses and liabilities that may be incurred by the council, including the salaries of all employes, the cost of producing the reports, and all expenses and liabilities connected therewith, or resulting therefrom.

The Court of Appeals possessing under the Constitution the power of appointment and of removal of its reporter, shall appoint the said reporter and remove him at its pleasure. The Legislature shall be petitioned to repeal all laws providing any compensation for the reporter of the Court of Appeals, and for his clerical help, and his compensation shall be paid by the council.

11. It being intended by the Constitution that the Judges of the Supreme Court designated to hold General Terms should appoint a reporter for the Supreme Court, the Legislature shall be requested to provide for such appointment, but not for any compensation of such reporter, which shall be paid by the Council. The Legislature shall also be requested to repeal the act of 1869, providing for the appointment of a Supreme Court reporter.

12. The Legislature shall be petitioned to grant to the Council of Law Reporting $20,000 per annum to pay the above salaries.

13. One of the assistants of the Supreme Court reporter shall be attached to each department thereof, and shall reside in the department to which he is attached.

14. The Legislature shall be requested to enact that every General and Special Term of the courts herein mentioned, on rendering an opinion, shall cause to be indorsed thereon a recommendation of "To be reported" or "Not to be reported;" and that suitable laws may be enacted committing the custody of all opinions to the Council of Law Reporting immediately after their rendition.

15. The editor and reporters shall be lawyers. The reporter of the Court of Appeals and of the Supreme Court shall be appointed and removable by those courts. The editor, all the other reporters, all the assistant reporters, and all employes shall be appointed by the council.

16. It is suggested that, in justice to the existing reporter of the Court of Appeals, the official Supreme Court reporter and the editor of Daly's Common Pleas reports, the appointing power request them to fill the positions under the present scheme corresponding to those they now occupy. In other appointments of reporters a preference may, if the Council think fit, be given to the reporters of any publication which may be discontinued in consequence of the issue of the reports recommended by the committee.

17. Subject to rule 15, the editor and reporters shall be appointed for a term of five years, and shall be eligible for reappointment.

18. The particular duties of the editor, reporters, assistants, and secretary, and of all employes, shall be prescribed by the council, who shall have full power to increase or diminish the number engaged, establish and vary their duties, and adjust or alter their salaries, regard being had to existing interests for the time being under rule 9.

19. The reporter of the Court of Appeals and of the Supreme Court shall not practice in any court of record. The other reporters and all their assistants may practice, but it must be a fundamental requirement that their duties be faithfully and punctually discharged.

20. The Judges of the several courts shall be requested to appoint convenient places to be occupied by the reporter, to allow the reporters access to all such papers as they can control and to their written opinions.

21. The Bar shall be requested to afford the reporters all the assistance in their power for the better discharge of their duties, by communicating information, and by permitting the use of briefs and papers and short-hand writers' notes.

22. The profession shall be invited to subscribe to the reports (which it is supposed will be about eleven volumes per annum,) at the following price: For the entire set $50 per annum, to be paid in advance in such sums as the council shall determine.

23. Such invitation shall contain an announcement that it is considered essential for carrying out the scheme that the aggregate amount of subscriptions, including what may be allowed by the State, shall reach $5,000 per annum at the least, but that the council may commence their work whenever the prepaid subscription is, in their opinion, sufficiently large, and the guarantee executed by enough members of the bar to do so with prudence.

24. The prices to non-subscribers shall be one-third more than those charged to subscribers.

25. The council shall have power to make such arrangements as will lead to the discontinuance of any set of existing reports, and for discharging the consideration of the same by payments out of the profits.

26. The council shall make such arrangements for obtaining and collecting subscriptions for the reports, and disbursing the same, and for obtaining the guarantee of the Bar, referred to in rule 9, and for framing, publishing, selling, and distributing the reports, as in their judgment shall seem best.

27. The proceeds of the sale of reports and other publications and profits therefrom shall be applied as follows: 1. In defraying the expenses of the publication, sale, and distribution, including the commission or other remuneration agreed to be given to the publishers or printers. 2. In payment of the Secretary's salary and other expenses of the Council under rule 4, and the first moiety of the salary under rule 8. 3. In payment of the second moiety of the salaries under rule 8, and of the consideration, if any, agreed to be given for the discontinuance of any existing reports under rule 25, in such order and priority as the council shall have arranged. 4. In making good to the members of the Bar who have united in the guarantee of any moneys which they may have paid under the same. Lastly, in augmenting the salaries of the reporters, or of such of them (if any) as the council shall consider proper to be augmented, or in constituting a reserve fund to meet future contingencies, or in such other way as the council, in their discretion, shall decide best calculated to improve the system of reporting and for the interest of the Bar.

29. The council shall have power, so far as they may not be fettered by any subsisting engagement, to lessen the subscription price of the reports if found practicable.

30. The council shall prepare and publish annually a financial statement and report of the working of the system.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Dated New-York, Dec. 3, 1873.

LEWIS L. DELAFIELD, Chairman,
HENRY NICOLL,
A. P. MAN,
CHAS. M. DA COSTA,
HENRY A. TAILER,
Committee on Law Reporting.

It was moved and carried that the report be accepted and placed on file, and that the committee be tendered the thanks of the association for the manner in which they had discharged their duties.

Mr. Roelker moved that the consideration of the report be made the special order of business for the next meeting, two weeks from thence.

Mr. Glassy moved that Mr. Roelker's motion be suspended, in order to allow of suggestions in relation to the report being made.

This was agreed to, and several verbal suggestions were made.

Mr. Roelker's motion was then put, but was amended by a motion fixing the next night of meeting for Wednesday next, which was carried.

On motion, it was resolved that copies of the report be sent to each of the Judges.

Mr. Nash moved that the committee be directed to prepare drafts of the necessary acts on the subject to be submitted to the Legislature, and report on the same at the special meeting.

Mr. Da Costa, a member of the committee, thought that the duty of drafting acts should be performed by the council, whose creation was provided for in the report. The motion was lost.

The following were elected a committee to nominate candidates for offices for the ensuing year: Francis F. Marbury, Chas. M. Da Costa, Peter B. Olney, Osborne E. Bright, John A. Beall, Julien T. Davies, James Emmott, John L. Cadwalader, and Geo. W. Van Slyck.

Messrs. Bright, Beach, and Davies were elected an Auditing Committee.

A resolution, offered by Mr. Charles Price, condemning the recent nomination for Chief Justice of the United States, on the ground that the candidate did not possess the requisite qualifications, was tabled.

Mr. C. A. Hand proposed a resolution favoring an increase in the salaries of United States Circuit and District Court Judges, and authorizing the committee to take the necessary action in the matter, which was unanimously adopted.

The following new members were elected: Wm. J. Hardy, Jr., No. 78 Nassau street; Oscar S. Straus, No. 41 Wall street; James B. Bullock, No. 39 Nassau street; Isaac S. Signer, No. 120 Broadway; Roger M. Sherman, No. 121 Nassau street; Abraham V. W. Vanvechten, No. 46 Pine street; Darius G. Crosby, Nos. 93 and 99 Nassau street; Edward S. Clinch, No. 41 Pine street.

The meeting then adjourned.

WINE AND SPIRIT TRADERS' SOCIETY.

A special meeting of the Council of the Wine and Spirit Traders' Society was held yesterday, at No. 35 Beaver street, Mr. Charles Bellows presiding. After calling the meeting to order, Mr. Bellows submitted Senator Fenton's "Bill regulating the service in the collection of customs at the various ports of entry in the United States, and the disposition of fines, penalties, and forfeitures incurred under the law relating to customs." After some discussion it was referred to the Committee on Legislation, with instructions to report upon it as soon as they had given the subject due attention. A communication was then read from the New-York Cheap Transportation Company. It contained a scheme for the fixing and regulation of the tariffs. It was referred without discussion to the Committee on Investigation of Complaints. At this point a committee from the Liquor Dealers' Protective Union was introduced. The Chairman, Mr. Herzberg, gave a sketch of the organization and object of the union. He said that the union had several propositions to make with regard to reformations benefiting their trade, and wished to know if the society would support a bill for that purpose. It was recommended that the points be set forth in writing, and submitted to the council. Mr. Bellows suggested that the union might join the Wine and Spirit Traders' Association, so that concerted action might be taken by them in this and other subjects of common interest to both. The committee said they would notify their organization of the invitation. On motion it was resolved that future meetings of the council be advertised in the leading morning papers. A report was then read from the House Committee, recommending that the society subscribe for many trade journals in addition to those they already have. The report was adopted, and the meeting adjourned.

LARGE FIRE IN CHURCH STREET.

Shortly after 8 o'clock yesterday evening flames were seen issuing from the windows of the fourth floor of the five-story brown-stone front building, No. 132 Church street. The building is one of the regular Church street warehouse style, having a frontage of about forty feet and a depth of seventy-five feet. The fire at first seemed likely to prove a most disastrous one, but by the exertions of the firemen, under Chief Engineer Bates, all danger of an extensive conflagration was averted after two hours' hard work. William Topping & Co., mercantile auctioneers, occupying the first floor, lost on stock $8,000. Messrs. Sulzbacher, Gitterman & Wedeles, importers of fancy German woolen and linen goods, lost $20,000 on stock. Messrs. Elfeldt, Levi & Co., wholesale manufacturers of clothing, lost $10,000 on stock. The building was damaged $10,000. All the losses are fully covered by insurance, but owing to the absence of the owners no detailed statements of the companies which held risks on the premises could be obtained.

AN IMPORTANT BOOK SALE.

An exceedingly important auction sale of books will take place this afternoon, commencing at 4 o'clock, at the sales-room of Messrs. Bangs, Merwin & Co., No. 656 Broadway. The catalogue covers nearly 1,000 lots, and embraces a large variety of elegant and costly books in every branch of literature, and in all styles of binding. Mr. Jamison's works, including *Legends of the Madonna*, and *Sacred and Legendary Art*; eleven volumes on the Junius controversy, bound in half-calf extra; *Jesse's Memoirs*, a copy of *The Bible*, extended to three volumes by the insertion of 368 valuable engravings, after paintings by Raphael; a copy of Hogarth's works, in atlas folio, with descriptive text by Nichols; *Froude's History of England*, in tree calf extra; Thackeray's works, in tree calf extra, gilt edges, &c., &c. It is said that books have generally been bought at very low prices at auction sales thus far this season, and there is a rare chance to replenish libraries, or to lay in a stock of the handsomest books for holiday presents.

A SCENE IN THE CORONER'S OFFICE.

Yesterday, Coroner Kessler created another scene in the Coroner's office. He was holding an inquest in the case of Charles Storant, a little boy three years old, whose death, it was said, resulted from a piece of lunar caustic slipping down his throat. Dr. J. Petzold, of East Fifty-eighth street, was operating on the child at the time. Prof. Jacobi, a high medical authority, testified that the child's death did not necessarily result from the caustic going down his throat. The jury, after an absence of five minutes, rendered a verdict of accidental death. Coroner Kessler refused to receive this verdict, as contrary to evidence. Mr. Hatch, counsel for Dr. Petzold, protested, whereupon Coroner Kessler threatened to commit Mr. Hatch to the Tombs. The jury again retired and returned a verdict that the child died from the accidental dropping of a piece of caustic in its stomach by Dr. Petzold. Dr. Petzold asserted that Coroner Kessler exhibited personal feeling against him, being his professional rival.

HONORABLY DISCHARGED.

George W. Westbrook, who was charged before Commissioner Davenport with having in his possession a number of alleged counterfeit Government plates and bonds, the particulars of which appeared in yesterday's TIMES, was honorably discharged by the Commissioner, having produced a number of letters from Mr. Chase and other Treasury officials, by which it was made apparent that Mr. Westbrook acted under their authority in producing the plates, &c., in question, with a view to the production of bonds that could not be counterfeited. Commissioner Davenport retained the bonds and labels.

JERSEY CITY BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Two weeks ago the Board of Public Works of Jersey City discharged a number of clerks from the public employ, and reduced the salaries of others, for the purpose of cutting down expenses. A question having arisen as to the legality of the reduction of the salaries, Corporation Attorney Lewis submitted an opinion at the meeting of the board held yesterday that the reduction is entirely legal. The board decided to reinstate the discharged employes. The Hoboken authorities having complained that the supply of water from Jersey City is insufficient to meet the demands of the Hoboken people, the board decided to lay a new main between the two cities.

ALLEGED CONSPIRACY.

George Woodman and Thomas Evans, formerly stockholders in the Farm Oil Company, were arrested yesterday by Deputy Sheriff Jarvis upon an order granted by Judge Brady at the suit of Foster W. Mitchell, President of the company, who charges that they, in connection with W. R. Rose, of No. 57 Cedar street, formerly Treasurer of the same company, "used the funds of the company for their private benefit as long as possible without detection." They were held in $20,000 bail. It is stated that an action of a similar nature will be brought against W. R. Rose.

DOMESTIC INFELICITY.

A WIFE-MURDERER SENTENCED—DESPERATE ATTEMPT TO COMMIT SUICIDE AFTER THE CRIME.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

OSHKOSH, Wis., Dec. 9.—In the Circuit Court here, this afternoon, Charles A. Stevenson who murdered his wife in this city on the 3d of September, 1873, was sentenced to State Prison for three years. The prisoner had lived a very unhappy life with his wife, who bore a doubtful reputation, and on the fatal day they had a violent quarrel. About 5 o'clock in the afternoon, Mrs. Stevenson was seen to run out of her house with both hands clasped over her breast, and blood gushing from a bullet wound there. She died in fifteen minutes. Immediately after shooting his wife, Stevenson turned the revolver to his own mouth, discharging two shots. These did not kill him, and as the Police entered the house he grasped a razor and slashed his throat across. Altogether his wounds were of the most dreadful character. His jaw was partially shattered, and the whole side of his face was torn open by the bullets; and yet with all his injuries the man lived. When found, he refused to allow his wounds to be dressed, tearing the bandages from his throat, and striking his head against the floor. He was manacled, his wounds dressed, and he was removed to jail, where he recovered, and after a few weeks of nursing he manifested great anxiety to live, and, very naturally, to be acquitted. His trial lasted one week, and attracted great attention. Seventy-eight witnesses were examined, among them Dr. Kempster, Superintendent of the Northern Insane Hospital, and other physicians. The jury this afternoon rendered a verdict of manslaughter in the third degree, the defense being insanity and justifying circumstances. Stevenson is sixty years of age, and deceased was his third wife.

THE UDDERZOOK CASE.

ARGUMENT FOR A NEW TRIAL.

WEST CHESTER, Penn., Dec. 9.—The argument for a new trial in the case of Udderzook came on to-day. Hon. Wayne McVeagh and Joseph Perdue, the prisoner's counsel, appeared for the motion, and Mr. A. Wagner, District Attorney, against it. Mr. Perdue opened by saying that the first reason filed was that since the verdict important and material evidence had been discovered which was at that time unknown. This evidence was that of witnesses foreign to this court who had failed to attend at the first trial. They were still out of the State, and the difficulty in procuring their attendance still existed, and they would therefore waive this reason. The second reason was that two of the jurymen had expressed their opinions before going on the jury. On this reason evidence was produced to show that Arnold, Nicholls, and Ed. Wilson had expressed opinions. Nicholls, according to the testimony, said that the dead man was Goss, that Udderzook had killed him and he would hang him. He had afterward said he did not think they could hang him. Ed. Wilson said, in answer to a question whether he had formed or expressed an opinion, "he would hang him." Mr. Perdue argued that sufficient evidence was adduced to throw out two jurymen as incompetent. He also spoke at length on other points, which were as to the admission of letters and photographs as evidence, and that the verdict was against the weight of evidence. Mr. Hayes, on the part of the Commonwealth, spoke against the motion, claiming that the evidence did not go to show that the jurors, Nicholls and Wilson, were incapacitated by their declarations before the trial from acting in that capacity; that the court had a perfect legal right to send in documentary evidence and photographs to the jury, and that the identification of the body as that of Goss was fully made out. Mr. McVeagh made the closing argument, which was mainly directed against the competency of these two jurymen. The court then adjourned until 9:30 A. M. to-morrow. It is not known when the decision of the court will be given, but it will probably be to-morrow or the next day at the farthest.

THE PROPOSED CONSTITUTION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Dec. 9.—A large audience assembled in the court-room this evening to listen to speeches in favor of the new Constitution. Hon. Garrick M. Harding presided, and the meeting was addressed by Ex-Senator Buckalew, Hon. W. W. Ketcham, C. E. Wright, and H. W. Palmer, the latter two having been members of the convention from this county. The audience expressed great enthusiasm, and the meeting will have a good influence for the Constitution. There is no organized and but very little individual opposition to the Constitution in this county, and the rural districts will vote solidly for it. Nearly 100 members of the Bar of this county have attached their names to a paper signifying their intention of voting for the new Constitution, and recommending all of it to the support of the people of this county.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS IN MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, Dec. 9.—In the municipal election, to-day, the successful candidate for Mayor was Samuel Cobb, Democrat, who was on all the tickets except the straight prohibition, as was also the name of Joseph Smith, for Street Commissioner. There was little opposition to the election of either gentlemen. Several tickets were presented for Aldermen, each showing a fair representation of Republicans and Democrats. Aside from the purely local questions, the citizens generally manifested little interest in the result.

The following is the vote for Mayor: Cobb, 19,191; Cushing, Prohibitionist, 568. The Board of Aldermen elected consists of Messrs. Brooks, Stebbins, Clark, Power, Harris, Hall, Prescott, Bigelow, Emery, Worthington, Peters, Cutter, nine of whom were on the Mechanics' Hall ticket. Four ladies are elected on the School Board: Abbie W. May, Ward 6; Ann Adeline Badger, Ward 9; Lucretia Cruker, Ward 11; Lucia M. Peabody, Ward 14.

WORCESTER, Mass., Dec. 9.—Edward L. Davis, citizen's candidate, was elected Mayor to-day by a majority of 96 over Clark Jillson, Republican nominee. The total vote cast was 6,454.

LOWELL, Mass., Dec. 9.—Francis Jewett was almost unanimously re-elected Mayor.

ATTEMPTED BURGLARY AND MURDER IN MIDDLETOWN, N. Y.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Dec. 9.—A house near Goshen, occupied by R. L. Wood, sixty years of age and a bachelor, and his sister Sarah, was entered at 8 o'clock last evening by two disguised men who demanded money. Miss Wood said, What do you want. Thomas Conklin, a colored man, answered by pistol shots. Miss Wood was wounded. She ran up stairs, raised the window, and rang the bell, which alarmed their neighbor Mr. Wells, who came to their aid. Conklin had shot at Mr. Wood twice, and left before Mr. Wells arrived. Sheriff Weygant, of Goshen, telegraphed to policeman Degraw, of Middletown, to arrest Conklin, which he did to-day. Conklin had lived in Mr. Wood's family from a boy, and he knew Mr. Wood usually kept money in his house.

THE SMITH INVESTIGATION.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 9.—The investigation into the charges against Commissioner Smith took a new turn to-day. The counsel for William Welch, after having asked and obtained a week to prepare the charges, now declines to prefer them, alleging a want of jurisdiction and power to compel witnesses on the part of the commission. Mr. Welch then appeared for himself by letter, and made eight charges, which will now be investigated. Commissioner Smith challenges a full inquiry and asks to have an Indian Inspector added to the commission, who can compel witnesses.

A LONG STRIKE ENDED.

TROY, N. Y., Dec. 9.—The long strike at Burden's iron mills in this city, which commenced on the 10th of June last, ended to-day by the men resuming work. The strike was against a foreman, who has been retained, the hands going to work under him. Twelve hundred men now find employment in the works.

HEAVY SNOW ON THE CENTRAL PACIFIC.

SALT LAKE CITY, Dec. 9.—Passengers from the West to-day report very deep snow. On portions of the Central Pacific Railroad, in the Sierra Nevada sections, five engines are required to haul a single train. As yet, however, there has been no delay in connections with the Union Pacific Road at Ogden. Winter has commenced here in terrible earnest. Six feet of snow has fallen in the Wasatch mining cañons.

THE COLORED MEN'S CONVENTION.

BETWEEN TWO AND THREE HUNDRED DELEGATES PRESENT.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—The National Convention of Colored Citizens, which assembled in the hall of the House of Delegates to-day, comprises leading men of the race from all parts of the country. Two or three hundred delegates were present. The call for this convention emanated from the Pennsylvania Equal Rights' League, organized in 1864, and asks of Congress a Civil Rights bill, "with such penalties as will teach humanity to the imbruted and compel the tyrant to loose his hold on the poor, and still forever the assumptions based alone on color." The Philadelphia platform, and that portion of the President's inaugural address relating to civil rights, painted on canvas, were suspended on either side of the platform.

Hon. R. B. Elliott, of South Carolina, was selected as temporary chairman, and a Committee on Credentials was appointed. No further business was done before the recess.

CANADA.

A CONDEMNED MURDERER TO BE RESPITED.

BARRIE, Dec. 9.—Tryon, who is in jail here under sentence to be hanged on the 16th inst., will probably be respited for a brief time to admit of his examination by medical men for the purpose of testing his sanity.

MEMBERS OF THE NEW CABINET ELECTED.

OTTAWA, Dec. 9.—All the members of the new Cabinet have now been elected, and, with one exception, by acclamation.

PROBABLE WRECK.

QUEBEC, Dec. 9.—A large quantity of timber ashore in the neighborhood of Metis is supposed to be from some vessel wrecked near Point des Mots, on the opposite shore. Certain marks indicate the vessel to be the ship Thornhill, which cleared at this port for Liverpool on Nov. 5. Nothing has been heard of the crew.

CANAL FORWARDERS AND THE CLOSED CANALS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 9.—The Board of Canal Forwarders of this port, at a meeting on 'Change to-day, passed resolutions, which were afterward indorsed by the Board of Trade, asking the State authorities to reopen the eastern division of the canal, to enable them to get boats and cargoes through to tide-water. The propeller Scotia, the last vessel due at this port, arrived last night.

STEAM-BOAT SUNK.

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, Dec. 9.—The steam-boat J. S. Lee, belonging to the Rio Grande Railway, struck a snag near Rio Grande City and sunk in twenty minutes. The boat and cargo is reported a total loss. She was bound for Ringgold Barracks with a general cargo and Government stores and supplies for the upper military posts. No lives were lost.

THE PHILADELPHIA CARPET-WEAVERS.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 9.—At a meeting of the carpet-weavers held this morning, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, As there has been no cause brought before us to change us in the decision arrived at in our last meeting, it is still our determination to resist the reduction offered by our employers.

OBITUARY.

DR. WM. H. ROCKWELL.

Dr. Wm. H. Rockwell, late Superintendent of the Insane Asylum at Brattleboro, Vt., died at that institution on Sunday, Nov. 30, aged seventy-four years. He had held the position of superintendent for a longer period than any other of his contemporaries in this country, having been appointed to the charge of the asylum June 28, 1836. His professional qualifications were of a high order. As a general practitioner he was eminently successful, and his opinions as an expert in courts of law, and in consultation, were always relied upon. No man was better fitted for the charge of the insane than he. With the advantage of several years' experience in this specialty, as well as general practice, he entered upon the work with the sole object of creating an institution adequate to the wants of the insane of Vermont, and lived to see the realization of his cherished purposes. His position exposed him to criticism and oftentimes to unjust censure; but steadfast in purpose, he was never turned aside or disheartened by unfounded aspersions, whether the result of ignorance or malice, and the grateful appreciation of those who have been his patients attest his kindness of heart and judicious treatment.

CATHOLIC TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY.

The delegates of the 100 societies composing the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America, which united in the grand public demonstration in Cooper Institute on Monday evening, met in St. Joseph's Hall, Sixth avenue, last evening to determine upon definite steps to carry out the resolutions adopted at the public meeting. Representatives from the three great unions of New-York, New-Jersey and Brooklyn, took part. The points agreed upon were: First, To recommend to the national officers the appointment of a resident committee in New-York to conduct emigrant members to proper places free from liquor influences. Secondly, to recommend immediate action to the National Board of Government upon receipt of a report of J. J. O'Mahony, the union envoy to Ireland. Thirdly, the holding of another mass-convention in New-York, and the distribution of the union monthly conducted by the National Secretary, by these societies in all the cities of the country in order to create a public sentiment in favor of the Catholic Total Abstinence Societies in America and Ireland. Fourthly, application to the Board of Emigration to give facilities to Castle Garden for furnishing Catholic temperance documents and directions to members accredited by the Irish bishops, priests, or societies.

THE PASSAIC ACCIDENT.

The inquest over the remains of William F. Barkley and George McLean, who were killed by the falling of the building on Main street, owned by Alfred Speer, was resumed yesterday before Coroner Sprowll, in the Town Hall at Passaic, N. J. Henry Geroloum, who was superintending the erection of the building at the time of the accident, testified that, in his opinion, the fall of the building was due to the light timber used in building the lower floors. Demorest Harper testified that he was passing near the building when it fell. Previous to the fall there were no braces supporting the building, as there should have been, and in his opinion that was the cause of the fall. The inquest then adjourned until Thursday.

PRODUCE EXCHANGE NOTES.

The Board of Trade of Buffalo has sent a communication to the Produce Exchange stating that it had telegraphed to the officials at Albany to have the canal reopened immediately, and asking the Exchange to co-operate in the move. A reply was sent that, inasmuch as the North River was closed, any action on their part was quite unnecessary.... The amount realized by the sale of the bale of cotton for the benefit of the Memphis sufferers was $813, which has been forwarded to the Howard Association of that city. Mr. Forrest H. Parker was elected a member of the Board of Managers in the place of Mr. Wm. H. Webb, who resigned on account of his business engagements and the state of his health. Mr. Lyman F. Holman was appointed Chairman of the Committee on Trade in place of Mr. Webb.

Baker's Chocolate.

If you wish the best Vanilla Chocolate, get Baker's.—*Advertisement.*

Rupture is permanently cured by using the New Elastic Truss, which retains it comfortably through hardest exercise or severest strain. Sold at No. 683 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

Baker's Chocolate.

A good cup of Cocoa is easily had, if you will insist on your grocer furnishing W. BAKER & CO.'S BREAKFAST COCOA.—*Advertisement.*

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains, in addition to a large variety of reading matter of general interest, the following:

NOTES OF TRAVEL (in Kansas) by Grace Greenwood.
NEW-YORK'S IRON-ORE BEDS.
NEW-MEXICO AND ITS LEGISLATURE.
THE RAILROAD ACROSS THE ANDES.
PRESENT CONDITION OF JAPAN.
A FRENCH MILLIONAIRE.
OUR NAVY.
HOPEFUL FACTS.
NEW-YORK FARMERS' CLUB.
THE MISSING BONDS. A Story.

With a variety of articles of interest to the agriculturist.

Copies for sale at the counter in THE TIMES OFFICE. Price FIVE CENTS.

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MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething has stood the test of thirty years. Millions of mothers can testify that it is reliable and perfectly safe in all cases. Relieves the child from pain, softens the gums, regulates the bowels, gives an infant troubled with colic pains quiet sleep, and its parents unbroken rest.

Fruits Glacés,

Apricots, Cherries, Prunes, Figs, and assorted. Very beautiful, received per steamer.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, Union square.

Wedding Invitations, Ball Cards, orders of dancing, foreign note-paper. JAS. EVERDELL, No. 302 Broadway. Established 1840.

Lundborg's Recherche Perfumes possess great delicacy and are truthful to nature.

MARRIED.

BENEDICT—CROMWELL.—At the City of Brooklyn, on the 9th day of December, 1873, CHARLES L. BENEDICT to SARAH S. CROMWELL, both of the City of Brooklyn.

CURTIS—VAN WYCK.—On Thursday, Dec. 4, by Rev. Graham Taylor, at the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. R. Suydam Van Wyck, CHAS. F. CURTIS, M. D., to ELLEN W. VAN WYCK, daughter of the late R. Suydam Van Wyck, Fishkill Plains.

DEMING—WOOD.—On Tuesday, Dec. 9, 1873, at the residence of the bride's parents, Mariners' Harbor, Staten Island, by Rev. Thos. H. Smith, EDWARD DEMING, of Brooklyn, N. Y., to KITTIE, youngest daughter of Walter D. Wood.

GERARD—COOKE.—At the residence of the bride's parents, Wednesday, Dec. 3, by Rev. Charles Sturges, EDWARD L. GERARD, of Yaphank, Long Island, to AGNES L., daughter of Augustus Cooke, Esq., of Williamsburg, Long Island. No cards.

KENNY—CAMPBELL.—On Tuesday, Dec. 2, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Dr. Deems, WILLIAM H. KENNY to ELLA I. CAMPBELL, all of this City.

RING—HUNT.—On Tuesday, Dec. 9, at St. Paul's M. E. Church, New-York City, by Rev. Thomas B. Smith, Mr. EUGENE RING to Miss EMMA L. HUNT, daughter of Hon. John T. Hunt, all of Morrisania, N. Y.

DIED.

ARMITAGE.—In this City, on Sunday, Right Rev. WILLIAM E. ARMITAGE, Bishop of Wisconsin, only son of Enoch Armitage, of this City.

Funeral from St. John's Church, Detroit, Mich., on Thursday, at 11 o'clock A. M.

CAVANAGH.—On Sunday, Dec. 7, JANE ANN, wife of Nathaniel Cavanagh, aged 68 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, Dec. 11, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 369 South 2d st., Brooklyn, E. D.

CLOSE.—On Sunday evening, Dec. 7, 1873, CHARLES H. CLOSE, in the 55th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at his late residence, No. 142 Summit st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Dec. 10, at 12 o'clock M.

DUNSCOMB.—On Sunday, Dec. 7, ANNA MARIA, wife of Alex. H. Dunscomb, aged 35 years and 11 months.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 453 East 57th st., on Wednesday, Dec. 10, at 11 A. M.

GRAY.—On Tuesday, Dec. 9, LAURA HOWELL, wife of John F. S. Gray, M. D.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at Dr. Hall's church, 5th av. and 19th st., on Thursday, 11th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

GOODHUE.—In Brattleboro, Vt., Dec. 5, Mrs. LAURA B., wife of Wells Goodhue, Esq., in the 65th year of her age.

HARTLEY.—On Sunday, the 7th inst., CATHERINE MUNSON, wife of Robert M. Hartley, aged 69 years.

Funeral services at her late residence, No. 147 West 15th st., on Wednesday, at 11 A. M. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

HOBE.—At Tremont, on Sunday evening, 7th inst., CHARLES F. A. HOBE, aged 77 years and 10 months.

His funeral will take place from St. Matthew's Lutheran Church, corner Broome and Elizabeth sts., New-York, on Thursday forenoon, at 10:30 o'clock. His remains will be taken to the Cemetery of the Evergreens, Long Island, for interment.

KENNETT.—At sea, on board the Ville du Havre, Nov. 22, ANITA GLEAN, wife of Lieut. Commander J. C. Kennett, United States Navy, and youngest daughter of M. Louisa and the late Alexander Taylor, together with her two children, AGNES and ANITA.

"Blessed are the pure in heart."

LEONARD.—At her mother's residence, No. 327 West 31st st., Mrs. ANNIE LEONARD, daughter of George and Eliza Finkenaur, aged 27 years and 3 months.

Her friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Dutch Reformed Church, corner of 29th st. and 5th av., on Wednesday next, at 11 o'clock A. M.

MOULTON.—At New-Rochelle, N. Y., on Sunday, Dec. 7, of pneumonia, PETER MOULTON, M. D., in the 80th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the Presbyterian Church, New-Rochelle, on Wednesday, the 10th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. Trains of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad leave Grand Central Depot at 12 M.; returning, leave New-Rochelle at 2:23 P. M.

PEARSALL.—At Florence, Italy, Nov. 17, MAY, only daughter of the late Robert W. and Elizabeth W. Pearsall, aged 11 years.

ROBERTS.—At the residence of his son, No. 96 East 10th st., on Dec. 9, 1873, Dr. WILLIAM C. ROBERTS, Vice President of the New-York Academy of Medicine, aged 64 years and 3 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, the Fellows of the Academy, and members of the profession generally are invited to attend his funeral, from St. Mark's Church, corner 2d av. and 10th st., on Friday, 12th inst., at 10:30 A. M., without further notice. The remains will be removed to Flushing, Long Island, for interment.

RICHARDSON.—At Stapleton, Staten Island, on Sunday, Dec. 7, Dr. GEO. N. RICHARDSON, of Richmond, Va.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, on Wednesday, 10th inst., at 1 o'clock.

SKEEN.—In Brooklyn, on Dec. 8, 1873, JOHN, second son of Dr. William and Janet Skeen, and grandson of Mrs. Jane St. John, aged 7 years and 2 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the Church of the Reformation, in Gates av., near Franklin av., on Wednesday, the 10th inst., at 2 o'clock.

STURGES.—At sea, Oct. 4, on his way from New-York to Valparaiso, Capt. DAVID J. STURGES, of Fairfield, Conn., master of bark Iron Age.

His remains were buried at sea in latitude 47° south and longitude 80° west.

UNDERHILL.—On Sunday morning, Dec. 7, at his residence, No. 45 East 20th st., ALFRED UNDERHILL, M. D., in the 65th year of his age.

Relatives and friends, members of the Academy of Medicine, and the Medical Society of the County and City of New-York, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at Trinity Chapel, on Thursday morning, Dec. 11, at 11 o'clock. The remains will be taken to the family vault, Trinity Cemetery.

The members of the New-York Academy of Medicine, the Medical Society of the County of New-York, and the Medical Library and Journal Association are requested to meet at Trinity Chapel, on Thursday, Dec. 11, at 10:45 A. M., to attend the funeral of their late officer and member, ALFRED UNDERHILL, M. D. By order.

AUSTIN FLINT, M. D.,
ELLSWORTH ELIOT, M. D.,
JOHN C. PETERS, M. D., President.

WARD.—On Monday, 8th inst., RICHARD RAY WARD, aged 78 years and 21 days.

His relatives and friends and the friends of his nephews, William G., Charles H., and John Ward, are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, at his late residence, No. 8 Bond st., on Thursday, Dec. 11, at 11 o'clock A. M.

WRIGHT.—At Rock Island Arsenal, on Friday, Dec. 5, MARY L., wife of Lieut. E. M. Wright, United States Army, and daughter of Joseph Ketchum, in the 25th year of her age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her father, in Stamford, Conn., on Thursday, Dec. 11, at 11 A. M. Trains leave Grand Central depot at 9 A. M.

WRIGHT.—On Monday, Dec. 8, of scarlet fever, ALBERT W., son of Nelson Wright, of Newark, N. J.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from Christ Church, Woodside, Newark, on Thursday, the 11th inst., at 12:30 P. M. Train by Erie Railroad leaves Chambers st. at 11:30 A. M.

WHEATLEY.—On Tuesday, Dec. 9, at the residence of Robert Colgate, Riverdale, on the Hudson, REBECCA B. WHEATLEY, for more than thirty years a faithful servant and friend in the family.

WOOD.—On Monday night, 8th inst., GERTRUDE WOOD, widow of Etail Wood, in the 85th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at the Reformed Church, Port Richmond, Staten Island, on Thursday, 11th inst., at 10 A. M. The boat leaves Pier No. 19 Hudson River, between Dey and Cortlandt sts., at 8:45 A. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

We beg to call the attention of the trade and the public to the decision rendered on the 5th inst., in the Court of Common Pleas of the State of New-York, against A. Werner, perpetually enjoining him from manufacturing, keeping, or selling any Champagne with a label similar to or in imitation of that of the well-known PIPER HEIDSIECK CHAMPAGNE, for which we are sole agents in the United States and Canada, and we beg to give notice that we shall continue to prosecute with all the rigor the law permits any infringement of our labels and trade marks, as well of Piper Heidsieck Champagne as of Martell Brandy.

RENAULD, FRANCOIS & CO.,
Sole Agents for Piper Heidsieck Champagne and Martell Brandy.

NATURE'S ONLY SPECIFIC.—BETHESDA MINERAL SPRING WATER—Additional testimonial letters:

TORONTO, June 30, 1873.

I feel it my imperative duty to subscribe my testimony to its great virtue in diabetes.

My brother, a resident of Indiana, was for several years a victim of that dread malady. His thirst was intense, and he wasted to a skeleton. He sent me word that he was rapidly sinking, and wished to see me. I found him so low that I concluded to remove him to my home, as we thought, to die. The doctors pronounced him incurable, and said he could not live many days. On reaching home I heard of the Bethesda Water, through the Archdeacon Fuller, who kindly supplied me with a gallon for his immediate use, and subsequently with several. Before completing the first gallon he was greatly relieved, and in less than three months was able to walk a distance of over two miles, and is now able to follow his vocation. WILLIAM BINNIE.

TORONTO, July 3.

In answer to your request that I should give you some statement of the benefit I derived from the Bethesda Mineral Water, I gladly do so:

About nine months ago I was so ill with Bright's Disease, my physician thought it his duty to inform me that I had better prepare for the worst. A kind friend, who had derived great benefit from the Water, hearing of my illness, sent me some, advising me to try it, which I did, with the consent of my physician. The second day I felt better, and continued to improve, and at once asked you to get some for me, which you kindly did. I consider that I am indebted to you for the relief from this dreadful disease, and have advised many to go to you and be benefited, as I have done. I am now in better health, and am stronger than I have been for many years. Yours truly, W. J. BALDWIN.

Dr. A. H. HEATH is fully justified in assuring the most hopeless a permanent restoration. Office and depot, No. 200 Broadway, New-York.

DR. COLTON MAKES TOOTH-DRAWING A PLEASURE with laughing-gas, at No. 19 Cooper Institute.

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In preparing the present edition for the press, it has accordingly been the aim of the editors to bring down the information to the latest possible dates, and to furnish an accurate account of the most recent discoveries in science, of every fresh production in literature, and of the newest inventions in the practical arts, as well as to give a succinct and original record of the progress of political and historical events.

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FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Dec. 9—[illegible] Bonds, 91½; new 5s, 92; New-York Central, 79; Erie Railway Shares, 38[illegible]; preferred, 63[illegible].

3 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 38½. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 58f. 60c.

3:30 P. M.—The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 4½ ⅌ cent., or ½ ⅌ cent. below the Bank of England rate. A dispatch from Paris quotes Rentes at 58f. 55c.

5:30 P. M.—Consols for money, 91⅞; for the account, 92; Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 58f. 55c.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 9.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 97⅞, for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 9—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped November, at 8¼d. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Wheat for the past three days have been 53,000 quarters, including 31,000 American.

1 P. M.—Cotton—The market is dull and easier; Middling Uplands, 8⅛@8¼d.; Middling Orleans, 8⅛d.@8¼d. Sales 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped January and February, at 8 5-16d. Breadstuffs—The market is [illegible]. Provisions—Lard, 40s. ⅌ cwt. Produce—Tallow, [illegible] ⅌ cwt.

3 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day, 5,000 bales were American; sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped December and January, at 8 5-16d.; sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped December and January, at 8 7-16d.

4:30 P. M.—Trade Report—The market for Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester is quiet and unchanged.

5 P. M.—Bacon, 38s. 6d. ⅌ cwt. for new Short Rib Middles. Common Rosin, 7s. 9d. ⅌ cwt.

LONDON, Dec. 9.—Refined Petroleum 13¼d. ⅌ gallon.

5 P. M.—Calcutta Linseed, 62s. 6d.

ANTWERP, Dec. 9.—Petroleum, 32½f. for fine pale American.

PHILADELPHIA WOOL MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 9.—Wool quiet but firm at the late advance; supply small; Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia, Double Extra and above, 52c.@55c.; Extra, 50c.@52c.; Medium, 49c.@52c.; Coarse, 45c.@48c.; New-York, Michigan, Indiana, and Western, Fine, 45c.@50c.; Medium, 48c.@50c.; Coarse, 45c.@47½c.; Combing, washed, 57c.@60c.; Combing, unwashed, 37c.@40c.; Canada, Combing, 60c.; Fine, unwashed, 32c.@33c.; Coarse and medium, washed, 33c.@35c.; Tub-washed, 50c.@55c.; Colorado, washed, 25c.@30c.; Colorado, unwashed, 20c.@23c.; Extra and Merino, pulled, 40c.@42c.; No. 1 and Superfine, pulled, 40c.@45c.; Texas, Fine and Medium, 25c.@35c.; Texas, Coarse, 18c.@22c.; California, Fine and Medium, 25c.@30c.; California, Coarse, 22c.@28c.

NAVAL STORES MARKET.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 9.—Spirits of Turpentine firm at 39c. Rosin steady at $2 20 for Strained and $2 30 for No. 2. Crude Turpentine quiet at $2 for Hard and $3 50 for Yellow Dip. Tar steady at $2 45.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange, yesterday, Friday, Dec. 9, A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, under the direction of Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., Referee, sold a two-story and basement French roof brick house, with lot, 16.8x100.9, located on East One Hundred and Fifth street, south side, 250 feet west of Second avenue, for $7,000, the purchaser being J. D. Moore, guarantor of mortgage foreclosed. E. H. Ludlow & Co., by order of the Superior Court in foreclosure, under the direction of Gen. De Forest Lord, Esq., Referee, also sold a two-story brick stable, with lot, 19.9x41, known as No. 4 Sniffen Court, east side, 141 feet south of Thirty-sixth street, Sniffen court being on Thirty-sixth street, between Third and Lexington avenues, for $4,300, the purchaser being John L. Fitzgerald. No other sales were made, the legal sale of a house and lot, No. 19 West Thirty-ninth street, west of Fifth avenue, being adjourned to the 23d inst.

The sale in Brooklyn announced for Monday by Hugh E. Clang, of two large plots of ground, on Schenectady avenue, did not take place as noticed, but was adjourned to Jan. 7, 1874.

V. K. Stevenson, Jr., No. 11 Pine street, reports having recently sold, at private contract, the four-story high-stoop brown-stone front house, 20.5x55, with lot, 20.6x100, No. 29 West Forty-sixth street, for $41,000 cash.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To-day sales at the Exchange are expected to occur as follows:

By [illegible] Johnson, Jr., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Wm. E. Stiger, Esq., Referee, of one lot on East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street, north side, 315 feet west of Fourth avenue, and two lots on West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth street, south side, adjoining above in rear; lots each 25 by 99.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George P. Smith, Esq., Referee, of a house and lot on East Thirty-eighth street, south side, 225.2 feet west of First avenue; lot 24 by 98.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Chas. T. Middlebrook, Esq., Referee, of a house and lot on East One Hundred and Thirteenth street, [illegible] feet east of Second avenue; lot 20 by 100.11.

EXCHANGE SALES, TUESDAY, DEC. 9.

NEW-YORK.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White.

1 2-story [illegible] brick house and lot, East 105th st., s. s., 250 ft. w. of 2d av., lot 16.8x100.9 .... $7,000

By E. H. Ludlow & Co.

1 2-story brick stable and lot, No. 4 Sniffen court, e. s., 141 ft. s. of 36th st., Sniffen Court being between 3d and Lexington avs.; lot 19.9x41 .... $4,300

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Monday, Dec. 8.

[illegible]

LEASEHOLD CONVEYANCE.

[illegible] st., n. s., 279.10 ft. w. of 5th av., 20.10x100.5 .... $30,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

HOUSE FOR SALE.

[illegible] BASEMENT BROWN-STONE HOUSE, [illegible] FEET FRONT, IN 36TH-ST., NEAR 5TH AV., FOR SALE CHEAP, INCLUDING FIXTURES, MIRRORS AND CARPETS, FRESCOED AND NEWLY PAINTED, AND IN THE MOST PERFECT ORDER. APPLY TO CRUICKSHANK'S REAL ESTATE OFFICE, 44TH ST. AND 5TH AV.

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ASSIGNEE SALE.—OF A DESIRABLE COUNTRY residence at Lawrenceville, Mercer County, N. J. The dwelling-house is large and commodious with the modern improvements, outbuildings, garden, orchard, &c.; the farm has eighty-nine acres of land, well located. Also a farm of 134 62-100 acres of good land near the above, only a public road between them. Lawrenceville is celebrated for superb schools for boys and girls; is distant three miles from Lawrence Station, on the New-Jersey division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and equally distant from Princeton and Trenton. Sale will take place on the premises, on THURSDAY, Dec. 11, 1873, at 12 o'clock M.

Terms easy and conditions made known on day of sale. WM. J. OWENS, Assignee, Trenton, N. J.

A conveyance will be at the depot in Princeton upon the arrival of the 9:40 line from New-York.

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TO LET—AT MOUNT VERNON, WESTCHESTER County, a desirable corner residence, containing eleven rooms; plot 210x100; stable and chicken yard, fine strawberry, grapery, and garden beautifully located; five minutes' walk from depot. Inquire of Mr. JOHN C. RANKIN, Agent, Mount Vernon; or of J. W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey st., Room No. 6, New-York.

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Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

COAL DEALERS.—TO LET UNTIL 1ST MAY, large coal yard with fixtures, No. 183 West 25th st., monthly, $125. J. W. HAMERSLEY, 255 5th av.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.—THE SOCIETY OF the New-York Hospital hereby invites proposals of land for the erection thereon by said Society of hospital buildings. The land offered must be located between Chambers and 23d sts., Broadway and the North River; must be of dimensions equal to not less than fourteen nor more than thirty-two full-sized City lots. Possession to be given May 1, 1874. Proposals must state price, and be inclosed in an envelope directed thus: "The Society of the New-York Hospital, No. 13 West 11th st., New-York City," and be sent in on or before the 15th December next.

GRADE ALDERNEY COWS FOR SALE AT A bargain if taken now; will calve this Winter. [illegible] Inquire of W. H. STILES, No. 214 [illegible] st., Room No. 13.

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FARMER AND USEFUL MAN—HOUSE-WORK, &c.—By an American Protestant man and wife; no children; man can do all parts of farm-work and gardening, milk, take care of horses, cattle, poultry, sheep, &c.; wife, to cook, wash, iron, make butter, do house-work, &c.; good recommendations; wages moderate. Call at Carpenter's, 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

MALE HELP.

WAITERS, COACHMEN,
FOOTMEN, VALETS,
GARDENERS, FARMERS, &c.,
French, German, Swede, English, &c.

ODELL'S,

No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

(Established 1852.)

IN-DOOR MAN SERVANT.—ENGLISH; A FIRST-class waiter; thoroughly understands the care and management of furnaces, &c.; can be highly recommended. Address W. R. F., No. 19 East 27th st.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN ON A FARM or in a private family. Call at No. 547 7th av., from 12 to 2 o'clock.

WAITER.—BY A THOROUGHLY-EXPERIENCED waiter that has good reference; is willing to make himself useful, and will go for moderate wages; City or country. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

WAITER.—BY A THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED French waiter; speaks English perfectly, and has unexceptionable references as to his character and qualifications. Address Victor, *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, BY A steady, respectable young man, who understands his business perfectly; can give four years' City references. Apply at No. 17 North Washington square, for three days.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG MAN (SWISS) AS WAITer in a first-class private family; highest of City references from his last employer. Address Albert, No. 68 Amity st.

WAITER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY; CITY OR country; middle-aged; Protestant; Irish, a short time landed. Address J. P., No. 440 3d av., between 30th and 31st sts.

WAITER, SERVANT, &c.—BY A RESPECTAble young man, who can wait on table, clean silver, sweep, clean walks, tend door, build fires, take care of horses, drive, milk, &c.; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH WAITER in a private family; understands his business thoroughly; five years' first-class reference from last employer. Address A. G., No. 23 South 5th av.

WANTED—IN THE HOSIERY AND GENTS' FURnishing business, wholesale or retail, a position as salesman by a young man who has ten years' experience, nine of which was with one firm; best reference given from last employer. Address Hosiery, Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

DRY-GOODS SALESMAN WANTED.—PARties controlling a first-class trade may apply to ADRIANCE, ROBBINS & CO., No. 355 Broadway.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW-YORK County.—JOHN E. DEMAREST and HARMAN C. WHITLOCK, plaintiffs, against HENRY L. BUSH, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not Ser.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 7 Warren street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one thousand, one hundred, and eighty dollars and fifty-six cents, with interest on five hundred and fifty dollars thereof from July 1, 1869, and on six hundred and thirty dollars and fifty-six cents thereof from the 15th day of April, 1871, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Oct. 20, 1873.

J. H. K. BLAUVELT, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in the City of New-York, on the 18th day of November, 1870.—Dated Nov. 18, 1873.

J. H. K. BLAUVELT, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

n19-law6wW

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—ANDREW GILSEY, Charles Gilsey, Peter Gilsey, Henry Gilsey, and John Gilsey, executors of the last will and testament of Peter Gilsey, deceased, plaintiffs, against ISABELLA McCULLOCH BRIGNOLI, Pasquale Brignoli, and William Doherty, defendants.—Summons for Relief.—(Com. not ser.)—To the above named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which is filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 169 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Aug. 20, 1873.

T. E. STEWART, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, on the 20th day of August, 1873. T. E. STEWART,

NEW-YORK, Nov. 18, 1873. Plaintiffs' Attorney.

n19-law6wW*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—CITY AND County of New-York.—JOSHUA M. WHITCOMB, plaintiff, against MARIANNE BRADFORD, defendant.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New-York, at his office, in the Court-house, New-York City, and to serve a copy of your answer to said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 59 Wall street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Nov. 17, 1873.

GOODRICH & WHEELER, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in the above entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New-York on the 18th day of November, 1873.

GOODRICH & WHEELER, Plaintiff's Attorney.

n26-law6wW

MARINE COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW-York.—MAX. DOCTOR and Simon Hatch, plaintiffs, against J. S. MILLER and Francis Miller, defendants.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the Marine Court of the City of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 78 Nassau street, New-York City, within six days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one hundred and thirty-six dollars and twenty-one cents, with interest from the 19th day of July, 1873, besides the cost of this action.—Dated New-York, Nov. 15, 1873. ALLISON & SHAW, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the Marine Court, on the 18th day of November, 1873.

ALLISON & SHAW, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

n19-law6wW*

DRY GOODS.

HOLIDAY GIFTS!

TOYS
TOYS
TOYS

In ADDITION to our LARGE and ATTRACTIVE STOCK of DRY GOODS for the HOLIDAY SEASON, we have OPENED a DEPARTMENT EXCLUSIVELY for the SALE of TOYS, FANCY GOODS, &c. The Toys are of European and domestic manufacture. The assortment is LARGE and UNUSUALLY FINE, and has been placed with us to be ENTIRELY DISPOSED of BEFORE THE CLOSE of THE HOLIDAY SEASON.

LORD & TAYLOR,

BROADWAY AND 20TH ST.
GRAND ST. COR. CHRYSTIE, NEW-YORK.

MARKED DOWN!

Union Adams & Co.

ARE OFFERING AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES

Scotch Wool Hosiery,

UNDERSHIRTS

AND

DRAWERS,

HANDKERCHIEFS.

Shirts, Collars and Cuffs,

SUSPENDERS,

OUR OWN MAKE.

AND

CARTWRIGHT & WARNER'S

Undershirts & Drawers,

AND ALSO HAVE A FINE VARIETY OF

ROBES, JACKETS,

RUGS, &C.,

SUITABLE FOR

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

NO. 637 BROADWAY.

OPENING FASHIONS.

At Smith's Pattern Bazaar, No. 914 Broadway, near 20th st., BEAUTIFUL changes, NEW DESIGNS. The ORIOLA SUIT is queen of the promenade, LE CAPITA for house and street. New arrivals daily. Patterns of them now ready. Cloth models with each pattern. Patterns fitted to the form, warranted perfect. Cutting and basting; fit warranted. Open until 6 P. M.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—FRANCIS O. BOYD and EDGAR P. HILL, plaintiffs, against JAMES G. SPIER and JOHN WARNER, defendants.—Summons—For a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants above named and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 175 Broadway, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of six thousand five hundred and forty-one dollars and fifty cents, with interest from the 2d day of September, 1873, besides the cost of this action.—Dated New-York, Oct. 18, 1873.

G. W. COTTERILL, Plaintiffs' Attorney, No. 175 Broadway, New-York.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City of New-York, on the 11th day of November, 1873.

G. W. COTTERILL, Plaintiffs' Attorney,

n12-law6wW No. 175 Broadway, New-York.

NEW-YORK SUPERIOR COURT OF THE City of New-York.—THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, plaintiffs, against CHARLES ROLSTON, Andrew F. Roberts, Lydia J. Roberts, Valentine Gleason, Gottlieb Engels, John Doe and Richard Roe, defendants.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of the City of New-York, at the Clerk's office, New-York City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 7 Beekman street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of thirty thousand dollars, with interest from the 5th day of July, 1873, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Oct. 27, 1873.

ARNOLD, ELLIOTT & WHITE, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

WM. WIRT HEWETT, of Counsel.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of the City of New-York on the 25th day of November, 1873.

ARNOLD, ELLIOTT & WHITE, Attorneys for Plaintiffs.

n26-law6wW*

DRY GOODS.

R. H. MACY & CO.

R. H. MACY & CO.

HAVE NOW ON EXHIBITION THE LARGEST AND FINEST STOCK OF TOYS, DOLLS, AND FANCY GOODS OF THEIR OWN IMPORTATION EVER DISPLAYED IN AMERICA.

Everything desirable for HOLIDAY GIFTS.

HOLIDAY GIFTS CAN BE FOUND AT THE GRAND CENTRAL FANCY GOODS ESTABLISHMENT OF R. H. MACY & CO.

A CASH DISCOUNT OF

TEN PER CENT.

is made on all purchases amounting to [illegible] upward of the Toys, Dolls, and Fancy Goods of our own importation. The goods are marked in plain figures, and this reduction is made from the marked prices.

To parties buying Holiday Wares to sell again, for Sunday-schools, Fairs, &c., a special and EXTRA DISCOUNT will be made.

TOYS This is the largest assortment of the kind in the world. Every care has been taken in the selection of the goods in the European and American markets, and the prices are as low, and often lower, than the prices made by wholesale houses. Owing to the fact of our buying direct and in such large quantities, we have been able to make and sustain these low prices against any competition.

R. H. MACY & CO., 14TH ST. AND 6TH AV.

THE GRAND CENTRAL Toy, Doll, and Fancy Goods establishment of R. H. MACY & CO. will remain OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL CHRISTMAS.

R. H. MACY & CO.,

14th st. and 6th av.

WHOLESALE

"Monogram" Kid Gloves—"Bronze." Just received, OPERAS, NAVY BLUES, [illegible], BROWNS, SLATES, FINE ASSORTMENT. TWO BUTTONS, $7 50, $8 50, $10. ONE BUTTON, $5 50; BLACK, WHITE AND COLORS. BEST LOW-PRICED GLOVE IN AMERICA. Jobbing Room, Third Story.

E. RIDLEY & SON,

Nos. 309, 311, and 311½ Grand, Nos. 62, 64, 66, 68, and 70 Allen sts.

Fifth block east from the Bowery. Five minutes' ride from corner of Broadway and Grand. Desbrosses street cars stop at the door.

MAUGAS—COURT DRESSES AND MANTLES, PATented.—No. 39 Rue Neuve-des-Petits-Champs, corner of the Rue de la Paix, Paris.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—ON A SALARY, OR AS PARTNER, A position in an established business, (no [illegible],) where the qualifications of a good business man, accountant, and manager, will meet an interest of [illegible] or more if necessary, will meet an engagement. Address, naming business, A. T. B., Box No. [illegible] *Times* Office.

TO REAL ESTATE BROKERS.—AN ACTIVE business young man (American) desires a position with some established real estate broker; is willing to work for some interest; is well-educated, intelligent, and willing to work hard, and can produce undoubted references. Address REAL ESTATE, Box No. 175 *Times* Office.

A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH ALE AND CHOP-house, with lease of whole house and fixtures complete, on one floor, for sale cheap. Call at No. 141 4th av.

MARBLE MANTELS.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE AND Wood Mantels. Rich and elegant designs at the lowest prices. 220 and 222 West 23d st., bet. 7th and 8th av.

PRINTING.

TO PRINTERS.—OUR PATENT INKING ROLLERS are superior to any in use. Try them. FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden lane, New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—THE WONDERFUL success of SAVORY & MOORE'S Pancreatic Emulsion and Pancreatine, in consumption, loss of flesh and [illegible] digestion and assimilation, has firmly established these remedies in the estimation of the medical profession on both sides of the Atlantic. Imitations of [illegible] in America, Canada, and England—being [illegible] saponaceous compounds or powders, [illegible] the Pancreatic principle, are entirely [illegible]. [illegible] of these preparations, made [illegible] Moore, from the first, under the direction of the physician who introduced them, has been and always will be insured by strict adherence to the original formula, and the medical profession recognize [illegible] Emulsion and Pancreatine as those [illegible] the purity and strength of which are guaranteed, the supports of the experience and opinions of medical men on the value of Savory & Moore's Pancreatic Emulsion and Pancreatine as remedies in [illegible]. To be obtained of all the druggists & Sons, London.) To be obtained of all chemists in the United States and Canada. SAVORY & MOORE, No. 143 New Bond st., London, Chemists to the Queen, H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, &c.

PERFECTION!

BOKER'S BITTERS.

Beware of Counterfeits.

VERGNES' ELECTRO-CHEMICAL BATHS, by Dr. VERGNES, the inventor, established [illegible] six years, for rheumatism, debility, impurity of blood and nervous disorders. No. 51 West 15th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

CIDER VINEGAR FOR SALE BY THE BARREL or half barrel; a pure article made from the apple. [illegible] STILES, No. 113 Worth st., [illegible].

DEC 1873

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

[illegible] the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.
On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.
On the homeward passage crossing the meridian of 50 at 42 latitude, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK. FROM BOSTON.
Algeria, Wednesday, Dec. 10 | Olympus, Saturday, Dec. 13
[illegible], Wednesday, Dec. 17 | Hecla, Saturday, Dec. 20
*Java, Wednesday, Dec. 24 | Parthia, Saturday, Dec. 27
*Cuba, Wednesday, Dec. 31 | Samaria, Saturday, Jan. 3
Abyssinia, Wed'day, Jan. 7 | Marathon, Sat'day, Jan. 10

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers. Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30, currency. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports in the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling Green. For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP ALGERIA embark from the Cunard wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at [illegible] A. M., on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 10, 1873.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling Green, New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

[illegible] SATURDAY, Dec. 13, at 11:30 A. M.
ADRIATIC SATURDAY, Dec. 20, at 3 P. M.
BALTIC SATURDAY, Dec. 27, 11 A. M.
[illegible] SATURDAY, Jan. 3, 3 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.
Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloons, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.
Rates—Saloon $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.
Drafts from £1 upward.
For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF BRUSSELS Saturday, Dec. 13, 12 M.
CITY OF MONTREAL Saturday, Dec. 20, 2 P. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK Saturday, Dec. 27, 12 M.
CITY OF PARIS Saturday, Jan. 3, 2 P. M.
and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $70, $80, and $90, gold, according to accommodation. Round trip tickets at low rates.
STEERAGE, to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol or Cardiff, $30. Prepaid certificates, $32, currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Paris, at reduced rates.
Drafts issued at lowest rates.
For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.
For Steerage Passage, at No. 32 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
O'DONNELL & FAULK, No. 402 Chestnut st., Philadelphia.
M. S. CREAGH, No. 109 State st., Boston.
F. C. BROWN, No. 32 South Clark st., corner Lake st., Chicago.
WM. INMAN, Liverpool, and No. 9 Rue Scribe, Paris.

GREAT WESTERN STEAM-SHIP LINE.

NEW-YORK TO BRISTOL, ENG., DIRECT.
Taking goods and passengers for London, Cardiff, Newport, Gloucester, and all ports in Bristol Channel.
The steamers of this line will sail from Pier No. 18, East River, as follows:
LADY LYCETT, Evatt Wednesday, Dec. 10
GREAT WESTERN, Stamper Wednesday, Dec. 24
ARRAGON, [illegible] Wednesday, Jan. 14
CORNWALL, [illegible]
Cabin passage, $70 currency; intermediate, $45 currency; steerage, $30 currency. Parties wishing to send for their friends can obtain prepaid certificates. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to
E. E. MORGAN'S SONS,
No. 70 South st., New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
PEREIRE Danré Saturday, Dec. 13
[illegible] Lemarie Saturday, Dec. 27
[illegible] Lachesnez Saturday, Jan. 10
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First cabin $125 | Second cabin $75
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
American travelers going to, or returning from, the Continent of Europe, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.

[illegible] Company takes the risk of insurance (up to $500,000 in gold) on each of its steamers, thus giving passengers the best possible guarantee for safety and avoidance of danger at sea.
The most southerly route has always been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.
Sailing from Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
[illegible]
FORTNIGHTLY TO LONDON DIRECT.
[illegible]
Cabin passage, $70, $80, $90, currency. Steerage, $30, currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates.
Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURAÇOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.
First-class full-powered English-built iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 12 North River.
For HAYTI, CURAÇOA, VENEZUELA, and PORTO RICO.
[illegible] Dec. 19.
[illegible] Jan. 6.
For JAMAICA AND COLOMBIA.
ATLAS Dec. 26.
[illegible] Jan. 13.
First-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
Nos. 56 Wall and 59 Pine sts.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail from Pier No. 20 North River, foot of Dey st., EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
Macedonia Wed., Dec. 10 | Anglia Sat., Dec. 20
[illegible] Sat., Dec. 13 | Utopia Wed., Dec. 24
[illegible] Wed., Dec. 17 | California Sat., Dec. 27
CABIN PASSAGE TO OR FROM
Glasgow, Liverpool, or Londonderry,
Wed. steamers, $65 and $75; return, $130, currency.
Sat. steamers, $65 and $75; return, $130, gold.
STEERAGE PASSAGE.
To or from Liverpool, London, Queenstown, Londonderry, Belfast, Bristol, or Cardiff, $30, currency.
Drafts for any amount at lowest rates.
Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green, New-York.
HENDERSON BROS., Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL (VIA QUEENSTOWN,)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-powered iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:
MANHATTAN, Capt. Price, Jr. Dec. 10, 10 A. M.
WYOMING, Capt. Guard Dec. 17, 2 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. Moore Dec. 24, 9:30 A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. Beddoe Dec. 31, 2 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. Freeman Jan. 7, [illegible]
NEVADA, Capt. Forsyth Jan. 14, [illegible]
[illegible]
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) as follows:
[illegible] MORRO CASTLE, Morton, Dec. 16.
[illegible] CRESCENT CITY, Curtis, Dec. 23.
Steam-ship WILMINGTON, Holmes, Dec. 30.
For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling-green.
D. McKELLAR, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

FOR HAVANA.

SISAL, PROGRESO, AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana direct) Dec. 11
CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana direct) Dec. 18
CITY OF MEXICO, (Havana and Mexico) Dec. 20
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana via Nassau) Dec. 24
CUBA, (Havana via Nassau) Dec. 27
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

STEAM-SHIP CITY OF MERIDA
Will sail from Pier No. 3 North River, Dec. 24, at 3 P. M.
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE.

—MONDAY, Dec. 29, steam-ship ACAPULCO, Capt. A. G. Gray, leaves Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock M., for Aspinwall, connecting with steamer at Panama for [illegible], San Diego and San Francisco, and also with steamers for Central America and South Pacific ports.
[illegible] San Francisco on [illegible] of each month.
For freight or passage apply at the company's office, Pier [illegible].
H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

SHIPPERS OF FREIGHT FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

[illegible] will dispatch the first-class iron steam-ship GRANADA, Capt. C. P. Seabury; J. W. Newsham, Chief Engineer; [illegible], Surgeon; for San Francisco, via Straits of Magellan, on Tuesday, 16th of December.
For rates of freight and other information, apply at Pier No. 42 North River.
H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

REMITTANCES

TO ENGLAND AND IRELAND.—Drafts for £1 and upward, issued at reduced rates by [illegible] BROTHERS & CO., No. 36 South st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

SHIPPING.

CARDIFF LINE.

NEW-YORK TO CARDIFF.

The South Wales Atlantic Steam-ship Company's New, First-Class, Full-Powered Clyde-built Steam-ships
Will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City:
DELTA (chartered,) Dec. 13
GLAMORGAN to follow.
Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Bristol Channel, and all other points in England.
These steam-ships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of
CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.
First Cabin $75 and $80 currency.
Second Cabin $55 currency.
Steerage $30 currency.
Prepaid steerage certificates from Cardiff $33
Drafts for £1 and upward.
For further particulars apply in Cardiff at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New-York to
ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents,
No. 17 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING TRI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M.
from Pier No. 29 North River.
SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. J. T. Beckett, Thursday, Dec. 11.
CHARLESTON, Capt. James Berry, Saturday, Dec. 13.
JAMES ADGER, Capt. T. I. Lockwood, Tuesday, Dec. 16.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.
Passage tickets and bills of ladin issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.
Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.
THE STEAM-SHIPS
LEO, Capt. Dearborn, TUESDAY, Dec. 9, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. Mallory, THURSDAY, Dec. 11, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.
HUNTSVILLE, Capt. Crowell, SATURDAY, Dec. 13, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.
SAN JACINTO, Capt. Hazard, SATURDAY, Dec. 13, Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.
Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.
GEORGE YONGE,
Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 409 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steamships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.
The splendid steam-ship ONTARIO, Capt. George B. Slocum, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on TUESDAY, Dec. 23, at 3 P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.
First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates.
Freights greatly reduced.
Apply to WM. R. GARRISON,
No. 5 Bowling green.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

STEAMBOATS.

STEAMER SEA BIRD, FOOT OF FRANKLIN st., for Red Bank and intermediate stations:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, 6th 9 A. M.	Friday, 5th 8:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 9th 11 A. M.	Monday, 8th 8:30 A. M.
	Wednesday, 10th 8:30 A. M.

HARTFORD BOATS—DAILY LINE.—LEAVE Pier No. 24 Peck-slip, East River, daily, (except Sundays,) at 4 o'clock P. M. All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of these steamers.
W. H. GOODSPEED, Vice President.
SAXTON & SEABURY, Freight Agents, No. 112 South st.
June 1, 1873.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., (except Sundays,) connecting with road.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:
Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.
For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, via "Pennsylvania Air-Line," at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M. For Baltimore and Washington, via Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, at 7:30 P. M. daily.
Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 5, 7:30, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5, 6:10, 7:30, 8:30, and 9 P. M.
For Trenton at 7:20 A. M., 2, 3:10, and 6:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:10 P. M.
Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.
For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8:00, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:10, 7:30, and 8:10 P. M.
For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8:00, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:10, 7:30, and 8:10 P. M.
For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 8:00, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:10, and 7:30 P. M.
For Woodbridge and Perth Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, and 6 P. M.
For New-Brunswick, 7:20 and 8:00 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 7:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:10 and 7:30 P. M.
For East Millstone, 8:00 A. M., 12 noon, and 4:30 P. M.
For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M., and 3 P. M.
For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 3 and 4 P. M.
Accommodation for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:20 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3:10, 4, and 6:10 P. M.
For Freehold, 7:20 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.
For Jamesburg, Pemberton, Camden, 6 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Trains arrive as follows:—From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 12:25 and 7:35 P. M., daily; 11:55 A. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:03 and 6:40 A. M., 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday, 6:05, 6:40 A. M., and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:22, 6:05, 6:40, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 5:15, 6:05, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:22, 6:05, 6:40, 6:50, 11:55, A. M. and 10:27 P. M.
Ticket-offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.
A. J. CASSATT, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.
Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville, with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing Dec. 1, 1873.—Leave New-York as follows:
5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.
6 A. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.
7 A. M.—Way Train for Flemington, Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington, at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Towanda, Waverly, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.
10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.
2:30 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Belvidere.
3:30 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.
4 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
4:30 P. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.
5 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.
5:15 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.
5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.
6 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.
6:40 P. M.—For Plainfield.
7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant)—For Easton.
9:15 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.
11:45 P. M.—For Plainfield.
For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, [illegible]
[illegible]
R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN DIVISION.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT,
COMMENCING NOV. 17, 1873.
Passenger Station in New-York, Grand Central Depot. Entrance on 42d st.
TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK.
Trains for New-Haven leave at 7:05, (accommodation,) 8:05, (express,) 9:05, (accommodation,) 10 A. M., (express,) 12 M., (accommodation,) 1, (express,) 3, (express,) 3:55, (accommodation,) 4:38, and 5:10, (local express,) 8:10, (express,) and 9:10, (express,) P. M.
For South Norwalk 7:05, 8:05, 9:05 A. M., 12 M., 1, (express,) 3, 3:55, 4:38, 5:10, 6:35, 8:10, 9:10 P. M. For Stamford 7:10, 8:05, 9:05, 10:10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2:23 and 3, (express,) 3:55, 4:38, 4:45, 5:10, 5:40, 6:35, 7:20, 8:10, 9:10 P. M.
For Port Chester 11:40 P. M.
Boston Express, via Springfield, at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., via Shore Line, at 1 and 9:10 P. M. The 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, and 8:10, and 9:10 P. M., stopping at Stamford, Norwalk, and Bridgeport. The 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. connects with trains on Shore Line Division for Norwich and Providence, and the Connecticut Valley at Saybrook. The 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M. connect with New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at New-Haven; 8:05, 10 A. M., and 12 noon trains connect with Connecticut River Railroad at Springfield, and 3 P. M. for Montreal. The 8:05 A. M., 1, and 3 P. M. connects with Naugatuck Railroad, and the 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. with Housatonic Railroad at Bridgeport. The 8:05 and 9:05 A. M., and 3 and 5:10 P. M. with Danbury and Norwalk at South Norwalk, and the 8:05 A. M., 1, and 5:10 P. M. with New-Canaan Railroad at Stamford.
Sunday Boston mail trains at 7 P. M., via Springfield at 9:10 P. M., via Providence.
Drawing-room cars on day express and sleeping cars on night express trains.
Tickets can be purchased at ticket office of company at Grand Central Depot, or at offices of New-York Transfer Company, No. 944 Broadway, and Windsor House, New-York, and No. 1 Court st., Brooklyn, who will also check baggage from residence to destination.
For further information of particulars see posters at hotels and depot.
JOHN T. MOODY,
Superintendent of New-York Division.
E. M. REED, General Superintendent, New-Haven.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 2, 1873, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:
8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.
10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, &c.
10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
3:40 P. M., Albany and Troy Express, Saturday only.
4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.
8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD.

NOTICE.
On and after Dec. 1, 1873, trains will leave South 8th st., Brooklyn, as follows, Sundays excepted:
For Patchogue, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.
For Islip, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.
For Babylon, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 1:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M.
For Merrick, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 1:30, 5, 6, and 7 P. M.
For Hempstead, Rockaway, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 4, 5, and 6 P. M.
Sunday trains leave Bushwick for Islip at 9 A. M.
GEO. F. CARMAN, Superintendent.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE 28th day of November, A. D. 1873, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of the JOURNEYMEN PRINTERS' CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on its own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to it, or for its use, and the transfer of any property by it are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of its estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 6, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 24th day of December, A. D. 1873, at 12 o'clock M.
OLIVER FISKE, United States Marshal,
as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MATTHEW GIBLON, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Matthew Giblon, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 12 John street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 12th day of January, A. D. 1874, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.
OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ADONIRAM J. DECKER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Adoniram J. Decker, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 29th day of December, A. D. 1873, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.
OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SAMUEL ROSENBAUM, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Samuel Rosenbaum, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 322 Broadway, City of New-York, Room No. 6, in said district, on the 20th day of December, A. D., 1873, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Isaac Dayton, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy, of said court.
OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HASCAL ROSENBAUM, LOUIS COLLET, HERMAN ALEXANDER, and JACOB PETERSON, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Hascal Rosenbaum, Louis Collet, Herman Alexander, and Jacob Peterson, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 23d day of December, A. D. 1873, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.
OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN H. FITCH, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of John H. Fitch, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 30th day of December, A. D. 1873, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.
OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES M. WHITE, CHARLES C. WHITE, and STEPHEN O. WHITMORE, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Stephen O. Whitmore, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 5th day of January, 1874, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 8th day of December, 1873.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
CHANDLER & SMITH, Attorneys for petitioner, No. 56 Wall street.
d10-1aw3wW*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT Court, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ELIAS HOTCHKISS, bankrupt.—This is to give notice, that on the 6th day of December, A. D. 1873, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of Elias Hotchkiss, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 22d day of December, A. D. 1873, at 11 o'clock A. M.
OLIVER FISKE,
United States Marshal,
Southern District of New-York.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THOMAS FERRIER, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given, that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Thomas Ferrier, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 2d day of January, 1874, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 9th day of December, 1873. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
d10-1aw3wW*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN McCAUSLAND, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Egbert Whitaker, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of John McCausland, of the City of Kingston, in the County of Ulster and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his creditors' petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at the City of Kingston, the 15th day of December, A. D. 1873.
d10-1aw3wW* HIRAM SCHOONMAKER, Assignee.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

HORSE BLANKETS AND CARRIAGE ROBES, SLEIGH BELLS.—A LARGE ASSORTMENT IN ALL GRADES WILL BE FOUND AT HARNES, HAYS & CO.'S, No. 72 Beekman st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A PARTY UNEXPECTEDLY VACATING, OFfer their rooms, a suite on third floor, with superior board, at a moderate price; references given and required. Apply at No. 33 East 22d st., or of H. V., No. 325 Pearl st., New-York.

A PRIVATE FAMILY IN MONTCLAIR, N. J., would like to take a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen to board; terms moderate; location pleasant and handy to the depot. Address EDINGTON, Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SECOND floor; also fourth floor rooms; table first-class; references. Apply at No. 160 West 48th st., near Broadway cars.

NO. 7 WEST 29TH ST.
Two large rooms with ample closets on second floor; one large room on third floor; all sunny exposure; private table if desired. References.

THIRTY-FOURTH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6th avs.—Second floor to let, with private table and attendance; also rooms in other locations. Apply to E. A. DAILEY, Everett Library, No. 588 6th av.

A SECOND-STORY LARGE FRONT ROOM, nicely furnished, with or without adjoining hall room, to let; also, a hall room at $3 per week; house quiet; near Broadway. Call at No. 45 Bond st.

NO. 12 GRAMERCY PARK,
East 20th st., a suite of front rooms on third floor, with board, for a first-class party; house extra size; locality unexceptionable.

NO. 36 EAST 21ST ST.—A PARTY DESIRING superior accommodations, willing to pay a fair price for liberal table, can find every requisite for a refined home; references.

TO LET—FURNISHED, WITHOUT BOARD, A SITting-room and three bedrooms on third floor, convenient to stages, cars, and restaurants. No. 27 East 9th st., corner University place.

FIFTH AV., NO. 307.—ENTIRE SECOND FLOOR of five rooms and bath-room to let, with board; private table if desired; house, appointments and references unexceptionable.

TO LET, WITH PRIVATE TABLE—A LARGE PARlor floor; ample closets; private bath-room; rooms for gentlemen, without board. No. 33 East 20th st., near Broadway.

AN ELEGANT PARLOR, CHARMINGLY FURnished, between 6th av. and Broadway, above 40th st., will be rented to dentist, physician, or other. Address L. A. B., *Times* Up-town Office, 54½ West 32d st.

THREE LOVELY ROOMS, SECOND FLOOR above parlor, fire and light in each, to let, with or without board, (early dinner,) to gentlemen or family; references required. No. 147 West 45th st.

PARLOR AND BED-ROOM AND SINGLE rooms, newly furnished, in private family, to let to gentlemen, without board, at No. 37 East 19th st., between 4th av. and Broadway.

FIFTH AV., NO. 351, SECOND DOOR BELOW 34th st.—Fine suite of rooms, with or without private table; also fourth-floor front room; references exchanged.

NO. 64 WEST 36TH ST.,
between 5th and 6th avs. Elegantly-furnished parlor floor and several third-story rooms; first-class board and accommodations; very reasonable price.

THIRTY-FIRST ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6th avs.—Transient or permanent accommodations to parties desiring board. Apply to E. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av.

NO. 36 IRVING PLACE, OPPOSITE THE WESTminster Hotel.—Elegantly-furnished rooms to let, without board, to gentlemen of highest respectability only.

FIFTH AV., NO. 293.—EXCELLENT APARTments, en suite, private table and service; only by season or year; moderate prices; references.

NO. 33 WEST 33D ST.—SPACIOUS SECOND floor, en suite or separately, with private table or board; also family and single rooms on third floor.

NO. 105 WEST 28TH ST.—ENGLISH FAMILY desires to let their second floor and one room on third floor, furnished, together or separate, with board.

NO. 6 EAST 34TH ST.—AN ELEGANT SUITE of rooms, with board. Private table, if desired. References given and required.

NO. 9 WEST 29TH ST., BETWEEN GILSEY HOUSE AND 5TH AV.—To let, with board, elegant rooms, en suite or single; transient boarders taken.

NO. 36 WEST 39TH ST.,
One large room, handsomely furnished, to let, with board.

NO. 28 WEST 31ST ST.
Two rooms and one hall room to let, with board, handsomely furnished.

NO. 143 EAST 39TH ST., NEAR LEXINGTON av.—Comfortably furnished rooms, Southern exposure, with excellent table.

NO. 136 MADISON AV.
A suite of elegantly-furnished rooms on parlor floor; bath, closet, &c., with private table.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, and according to law, to all persons having claims against MARY E. C. VAN HORNE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the executors of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at the counting-room and place of transacting business of the undersigned, Adam Norrie and Gordon Norrie, No. 90 (ninety) Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of January, 1874.—Dated New-York, the 10th day of July, 1873.
ADAM NORRIE,
GORDON NORRIE, } Executors.
DAVID M. CLARKSON,
KNOX & MASON, Proctors.
jy9-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AUGUSTUS WHITING, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of business, at the office of Messrs. Martin & Smith, No. 31 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of February next.—Dated New-York, the 12th day of August, 1873.
SARAH S. WHITING, } Executrix and
AUGUSTUS WHITING, } Executor.
MARTIN & SMITH, Proctors,
No. 31 Nassau-st., New-York. au13-1aw6mW.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BARNEY MURRAY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 403 East Fifty-third street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 9th day of June, 1873.
JOHN GRIFFIN,
jy10-law6m* Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HUGH KELLY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 363 West 56th street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 24th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 17th day of June, 1873.
VIRGINIA P. KELLY, Executrix.
je18-law6mW*

BRADFORD, WM. B. & CO.—IN PURSUANCE of an order of Hon. R. L. Larremore, one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, in and for the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the late firm of W. B. Bradford & Co., of the City of New-York, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 32 Vesey-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 2d day of January, 1874, next.
CALVIN L. COLE, Receiver.
New-York, June 30, 1873. jy2-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT JAMES DILLON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Abraham R. Lawrence, Jr., No. 25 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 26th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 21st day of July, 1873.
BENJAMIN H. HUTTON, } Execu-
jy23-law6mW TOWNSEND B. BALDWIN, } tors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS H. FAILE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 130 Water street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 21st day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 21st day of October, 1873.
THOMAS H. FAILE, Jr.,
CHARLES V. FAILE,
EDMUND PENFOLD,
o22-law6mW* Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SETH ELY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to Henry C. Ely, No. 143 Front street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of May next.—Dated New-York the 29th day of October, 1873.
ADELAIDE S. ELY, Administratrix.
n12-law6mW* HENRY C. ELY, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES HENSCHEL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 36 Beaver st., in the City of New-York, on or before the second day of March, 1874.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of August, 1873.
au27-law6mW* GUSTAVUS W. FABER, Executor.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE A. BENNETT and FRANKLIN W. POTTER, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy: This is to give notice that a second general meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts will be held at No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 24th day of December, A. D. 1873, at 2 o'clock P. M., before John Fitch, Esq., Register, pursuant to an order made by said Register, on the 4th day of December, 1873, for the purposes named in the twenty-seventh section of the act of Congress, entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of Bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved March 2, 1867. THOMAS P. ELDRIDGE, Assignee.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

Begins at 8. Carriages may be ordered for 10:30.
Box-office open from 8 A. M. till 10 P. M. Orchestra chairs, $1 50; Balcony chairs, $1 50; Dress Circle chairs, $1. Mr. Daly invites special attention to the size and comfort of the Family Circle, and the prices. Reserved chairs for ladies and families, 75 cents; with seats, 50 cents. General admission to Parquet and Balcony $1.
Proprietor and Manager Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
TO-NIGHT, (Wednesday,) Dec. 10,
First time in this theatre, Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY'S contemporaneous society drama entitled
ALIXE.
The Duke De Mirandol Mr. Louis James
The Marquis Cesarasne Mr. W. Davidge
The Count De Sommerive Mr. Charles Fisher
Henry De Kerdran Mr. George Clarke
Valentine Mr. F. Chapman
Mme. Valory Miss F. Morant
The Marquise Cesarasne Miss Minnie Conway
Lucienne Miss Nina Varian
Claudine Miss Nellie Mortimer
TO-MORROW, (Thursday Evening,) second time of NEW YEAR'S EVE.
FRIDAY EVENING, second time of ALIXE.
SATURDAY, MATINEE. Only Matinee of ALIXE.
SATURDAY EVENING, LONDON ASSURANCE, with an extraordinary cast.
Mr. Daly begs to announce that in view of the EXTREMELY ENTHUSIASTIC manner in which the present series of comedy revivals have been received, he will present next week on
MONDAY EVENING THE BELLE'S STRATAGEM.
TUESDAY EVENING, BOLD STROKE FOR A HUSBAND.
In active preparation for speedy production, BRONSON HOWARD'S dashing American Comedy, with new and original scenes, tableaux, and humorous effects,
SARATOGA.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

Lessee J. B. BOOTH
LAST NIGHTS OF
MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE,
who will appear in Falconer's Irish drama, in five acts, entitled
EILEEN OGE;
Or, DARK'S THE HOUR BEFORE THE DAWN.
SATURDAY, MATINEE, Dec. 13, at 1:30,
EILEEN OGE.
Bryan O'Farrell Mr. W. J. FLORENCE
Bridget Maguire Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE
With songs, "Killarney" and "Barney O'Hea."
FRIDAY EVENING, DEC. 12,
BENEFIT AND LAST APPEARANCE BUT ONE OF MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE.
MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 15,
Mr. F. S. CHANFRAU will appear in the original drama depicting American Western life, entitled
KIT; Or, THE ARKANSAS TRAVELER.
Seats secured in advance at the Theatre, and at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co. No. 711 Broadway.

BROADWAY THEATRE. BEGINS AT 8.

EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE,
the celebrated
LINGARDS.
Horace, Alice Dunning, and Dickie, and their entire dramatic organization, in Alexandre Dumas' comedy drama, in five acts, presented for the first time in America, and entitled
DIANE!
Each evening the comedy will be supplemented by Mr. LINGARD'S new series of his famous SKETCHES, including
GRAND IMPERSONATIONS OF THE WORLD'S CELEBRITIES.
Hamilton Fish, Gen. Burriel,
Gen. Grant, Horace Greeley,
Commodore James Gordon Bennett, &c.,
and a caricature of the great caricaturist,
THOMAS NAST,
drawn on the stage in the presence of the audience.

SALVINI FAREWELL PERFORMANCES.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, TO-NIGHT, SAMSON.
To-night, first time, the great Biblical Tragedy,
SAMSON. SAMSON.
SALVINI in his unique impersonation, SAMSON.
No one can say that he has really seen Salvini who has not seen him in his grand and powerful character of Samson.—*Philadelphia Press*.
FRIDAY, (by request,) DAVID GARRICK. SALVINI as SULLIVAN, the original of DAVID GARRICK. Saturday, Grand Salvini Matinee. Monday—Gala Night—Benefit of Signor Salvini.
Admission, $1; reserved seats, $1 extra; private boxes, (four seats,) $10; gallery, 50 cents. Seats secured at Academy, Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway.

MRS. JARLEY'S

ONLY GENUINE WAX-WORKS!
BY THE ORIGINAL ST. PETER'S HALL AMATEURS.
THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 11, and
FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 12,
AT ST. PETER'S HALL, (mark the place,)
West 20th st., between 8th and 9th avs.
ALL THE OLD FAVORITES, AND SOME NEW IRRESISTIBLE FIGURES!
For pure fun, nothing equals these Jarleys!
Reserved seats at Pond's, No. 39 Union square.

MR. TRENOR'S RECEPTION DANSANTE at Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th av., FRIDAY EVENING, 12th inst., at 8 o'clock, is open (without cards) to ladies and gentlemen of respectability.

INSTRUCTION.

ST. JOHN'S HALL

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR
Young Ladies and Children,
REV. THEODORE IRVING, LL. D., RECTOR,
No. 21 West 32d st.
The aim of this school is to give the highest Christian culture, and to afford a most thorough and extensive English education.
Great care will be had that each pupil acquires a *practical knowledge* of the French language.
On THURSDAY, 13th November, a *special class in English Literature*, with readings from the best authors, will be formed by Dr. Irving, for ladies who have completed their studies, but would like to avail themselves of the advantages of such a course.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

NO. 40 WASHINGTON SQUARE.
Dr. GEO. W. CLARKE, Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

NO. 252 MADISON AV., (38th st.)
School hours, 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.
Departments—Primary, Junior, and Senior English, Junior and Senior Classical, Modern Languages, and Drawing.
Twentieth annual circular sent on application.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE FOR BOYS AND YOUNG GENTLEMEN,

NOS. 126 AND 128 EAST 24TH ST.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
PROF. ELIE CHARLIER.

COLLEGIATE ACADEMY.

S. A. FARRAND and D. S. EVERSON, Principals.
729 6th av., opposite Reservoir Park. Reopens Sept. 24.
Great pains are taken to teach boys HOW TO STUDY. THE PRINCIPALS DEVOTE THEIR WHOLE TIME TO GIVING PERSONAL INSTRUCTION.

GROVE HALL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN.

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Established 1820.
Winter recess ends Jan. 6.
For circulars address
E. A. KINGSLEY, M. A., Principal.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.

A BOARDING SCHOOL
for making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian MEN.
ESTABLISHED 1854.
Earnest teaching. Common-sense management.
BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

FOR BOYS.

MANSION SQUARE INSTITUTE, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.
The Winter term begins Dec. 1. First-class School. Terms reasonable. For catalogue address
H. S. JEWETT, A. M., Principal.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE,

Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857.
Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE, New-Haven, Conn.—Preparatory to College, Business, Scientific Schools, United States Military and Naval Academies. Winter session, thirty-sixth year, begins Jan. 8. WM. H. RUSSELL, Principal.

PREPARATORY SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL for the Schools of Science, Technology, Mines, Architecture, &c. ALFRED COLIN, late Engineer Corps United States Navy and Professor at Naval Academy, No. 1,267 Broadway, near 32d st.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, ON HUDSON.—Superior advantages for boys; studies resumed Sept. 17. Circulars of
ARMAGNAC & ROWE, Principals.

JAN. 2.—PUPILS RECEIVED AND NEW CLASSES organized at Claverack College and Hudson River Institute, Claverack, N. Y.
Rev. ALONZO FLACK, Ph.D, President.

BOARD, OR PART OF BOARD—WANTED near 26th st. and 4th av., by a highly educated gentleman, in compensation for cash and tuition of French and Italian languages. Dr. C. T., No. 485 2d av.

HUDSON YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, Hudson, N. Y.—A native French teacher resides in the family. Terms, $300 per annum.
Misses PEAKE, Principals.

HOME INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, TARrytown, N. Y., combining home care with a thorough course of study in the English branches, the languages, and music. Miss M. W. METCALF, Principal.

FRENCH, GERMAN, SPANISH RAPIDLY and practically taught, in classes or privately. No. 56 South 5th av., first floor.

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS—FROM SIX TO TWENty-one years of age, No. 117 East 36th st.
IDA M. ELIOT. ANNA C. BRACKETT.

YONKERS (ON HUDSON) COLLEGIATE Institute.—High School for Young Ladies. Send for circulars. T. J. JACKSON, Principal.

TEACHERS.

TEACHERS INTRODUCED TO SUPPLY VAcancies in schools and seminaries. Send for Mutual Plan and Application Form. Address the AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL UNION, No. 737 Broadway.

AN ENGLISH VISITING GOVERNESS, WELL educated and experienced, requires tuition; morning hours unoccupied. Address CAMBRIDGE, Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

PRIVATE TEACHER, TEN YEARS' EXPERIence, desires pupils. Address CONSTANT, No. 101 East 25th st.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S

PRIVATE CLASSES FOR DANCING,
No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st.,
are now open for the season.
Send for circular.

AT TRENOR'S ACADEMY OF DANCING, Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th av., Reservoir Square. Pupils can attend at their own convenience, and receive individual instruction in waltzing, &c. See circulars. A reception dansante FRIDAY EVENING, 12th inst., at 8.

AMUSEMENTS.

BLIND TOM.

STEINWAY HALL.
DEC. 10 AND DEC. 12,
AT 8 P. M.
MATINEE DEC. 13 AT 1:30 P. M.

For the accommodation of those who could not attend BLIND TOM'S CONCERTS owing to previous engagements, for the last nights of the opera, he will give Three Concerts this week—WEDNESDAY, Dec. 10, FRIDAY, Dec. 12, at 8 P. M.
MATINEE SATURDAY, DEC. 13, AT 1:30 P. M.
ADMISSION 50c. RESERVED SEATS 25c. EXTRA.
Children under nine, half price.
Tickets at the Hall and at No. 114 Broadway.

P. T. BARNUM'S GREAT SHOW AT THE RINK.—American Institute Building, 3d av. and 63d st., afternoon and evening. Increased attractions in the great Museum, Menagerie and Circus. New Acts, New Artists, New Wardrobe. A Grand Double Arenic Spectacle, of unparalleled splendor. The vast Amphitheatre thronged daily at 2 and 8 o'clock. Admission 50 cents to every department. Children under 9 years, 25 cts. Reserved Chairs, 25 cents.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager MR. LESTER WALLACK
Doors open at 7:30; commences at 8 o'clock.
SEVENTH WEEK OF THE COMEDY SEASON.
EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK,
ALSO, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, AT 1:30,
Will be presented, with
ENTIRELY NEW SCENERY AND APPOINTMENTS,
The
FOURTH OF THE SERIES,
Robertson's delightful modern Comedy of
HOME!
MR. LESTER WALLACK in his original character of COL. JOHN WHITE.
The performance will conclude with the amusing farce, entitled
ICI ON PARLE FRANCAIS.
Messrs. JOHN GILBERT, HARRY BECKETT, EDWARD ARNOTT, W. R. FLOYD, J. B. POLK, J. W. CARROLL, Miss KATHARINE ROGERS, Miss EFFIE GERMON, Mrs. JOHN SEFTON, Miss DORA GOLDTHWAITE, and Miss KATE BARTLETT will appear in this entertainment.
In active preparation, a legitimate five-act comedy, written expressly for this theatre, by Mr. Dion Boucicault.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Opens 7:15. Curtain rises 8 o'clock. Popular prices.
Only three nights and one matinee of the great French drama of
THE MARBLE HEART.

Sculptor's Dream. Last nights. Last matinee. Thursday, Richard III. Friday, Enoch Arden. Monday, The Dead Heart.	Edwin Adams, the popular tragedian, in his unrivaled character of Phidias the Sculptor and Raphael the Artist.	Marble Heart. Last nights. Last matinee. Saturday, Richard III. Saturday, Marble Heart matinee. Dead Heart on Monday.

FRIDAY, last possible night of ENOCH ARDEN. SATURDAY, final matinee of MARBLE HEART. MONDAY, great original character of LANDRY, in the DEAD HEART. In preparation, the most astounding, startling, and altogether sensational Christmas pantomime and musical novelty ever produced on any stage.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. JOHN E. OWENS.

UNDIMINISHED SUCCESS.

EVENING AT 8. LAST NIGHT OF MR. JOHN E. OWENS, in Coyne's comedy of EVERYBODY'S FRIEND, concluding with the Owens' specialty of 40 WINKS.	AFTERNOON AT 2. Production of Shakespeare's admirable comedy of the MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR, cast to the strength of Wood's Museum Company.

WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, Mr. JOHN E. OWENS in HEIR AT LAW and 40 WINKS.

Mrs. Scott-Siddons'

READINGS at Dr. Crosby's Church, 4th av. and 22d st., FRIDAY EVENING, DEC. 12.
Tickets at Gurley's, 23d st. and 4th av.; Randolph's, No. 770, and Pond's, No. 39 Union square.

ANNIVERSARY.—THE FORTY-SEVENTH ANNIversary of the New-York City Mission and Tract Society will be held THIS AFTERNOON, (Wednesday,) Dec. 10, at 3 o'clock, in the Association Hall, 4th av. and 23d st. Rev. Dr. John Hall, Rev. Dr. Joseph T. Duryea, and Hon. Wm. E. Dodge will deliver addresses.

MUSICAL.

Chickering PIANO-FORTES.

Warerooms No. 11 East 14th st.,
BETWEEN BROADWAY AND 5TH AV.

200 PIANOS AND ORGANS,

New and Second-hand, of First-class Makers, will be sold at Lower Prices *for cash, or on Installments, or for rent, in City or Country*, during this Financial Crisis *and the* HOLIDAYS, by HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway, than ever before offered in New-York. Agents wanted *for the sale of* Waters' Celebrated Pianos, Concerto *and* Orchestral Organs. Illustrated Catalogues Mailed. Great Inducements to the Trade. A large discount to Ministers, Churches, Sunday-Schools, Etc.

CHICKERING, STEINWAY, AND 75 OTHER fine UPRIGHT, SQUARE, and GRAND PIANOS and ORGANS very low for cash or installments, and for rent. Also, organs and pianos, with keys and mechanical attachment, appropriate for exhibitions and places of amusement. S. T. BALL & CO., No. 15 East 14th st.

SPECIAL SAFE OFFER.—CHAMBERS' PIANOS, parlor squares, home and school pianos sent anywhere on receipt of cost price. Guarantee unlimited and satisfaction assured by the Special Safe Offer. Write for information, circulars, and price lists. Address CHAMBERS' PIANO FACTORY, No. 101 4th av., N. Y.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS,

SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchase. Call at H. M. [illegible], No. 3 Union square, (No. 105 4th av.)

$50 TO $150 SAVED BY BUYING RELIABLE, warranted Pianos, new and second hand, cheaper than anywhere else, at FISCHER'S, No. 425 West 28th st., near 9th av.

A $900 MAGNIFICENT 7½ OCTAVE AGRAFFE rosewood overstrung pianoforte; also, piano and stool, $50. GOLDSMITH'S, No. 26 Bleecker st., near Bowery.

BEAUTIFUL 7 1-4 OCTAVE ROSEWOOD piano, agraffe treble, every improvement, fully warranted, $175; one do., perfect order, $100. Installments taken. R. CABLE, 107 West 28d.

SEVERAL FINE SECOND-HAND CHURCH organs for sale very cheap. Can be seen at HILBORNE L. ROOSEVELT'S Organ Factory, No. 40 West 18th st.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION,
CORNER OF GRAND AND ELM STS.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR THE PRINTING REquired by the Board of Education for the year 1874, and for delivering the supplies to the schools under the jurisdiction of the board, including that portion of Westchester County recently annexed, during said year, will be received at this office until the 18th day of December instant, at 3 P. M.
Samples of the various kinds of printing required may be seen at the Clerk's office, and the necessary information obtained as to the time and manner of delivering supplies.
Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Printing," or "Proposals for delivering Supplies," as the case may be.
The committee reserve the right to reject any or all bids received if deemed essential for the public interest.
RUFUS G. BEARDSLEE,
ANDREW J. MATHEWSON,
JAMES M. HALSTED,
DAVID WETMORE,
ROBERT HOE,
Committee on Supplies.

PROPOSALS FOR OIL FOR 1874-5.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD,
WASHINGTON, Nov. 20, 1873.
Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of January, 1874, for supplying ninety-nine thousand (99,000) gallons of the best quality Winter-strained pure Sperm, Colza, or Lard-oil, for the United States Light-house Service, according to the specifications, copies of which may be had, after Dec. 25, on application to the Light-house Board; to the Light-house Inspector, Tompkinsville, Staten Island, New-York; the Light-house Inspector at No. 14 Pemberton square, Boston, Mass.; and the Light-house Inspector at Detroit, Mich. JOSEPH HENRY, Chairman.

MEETINGS.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SOCIETY OF the Howard Mission and Home for Little Wanderers, No. 40 New Bowery, New-York, will be held on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 17, 1873, at 10 o'clock P. M., at the chapel of the above named [illegible] said meeting. (Signed,) A. S. HATCH, President.
WM. PHELPS, Treasurer.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE. BEGINS AT 8.

SPECIAL PRICES. { Admission, 50 cents. Reserved seats, 50 cents & $1 extra. Family circle, 25 cents. }
OVERWHELMING SUCCESS!!!
Hundreds upon hundreds unable to gain even standing room!
52,000 PEOPLE HAVE ALREADY SEEN IT!

MULTITUDES THRONGING TO SEE G. L. FOX'S GREATEST PANTOMIME!!!	HOLIDAY CARNIVAL OF FUN! EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE. HUMPTY DUMPTY ABROAD! Illustrating the adventures of the Merry Hero on his travels, keeping laughter every night from a myriad of delighted people. BIGL SISTERS! JACKLEY TROUPE! MARTENS FAMILY! HERR LIND! and an auxiliary force of over 300!

The Prince Bedizen Miss FANNY HAYWARD
The Original Humpty Dumpty Mr. G. L. FOX
Old One, Two, Buckle My Shoe Mr. G. L. FOX
** Seats may always be secured in advance.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Proprietor Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager Mr. A. M. PALMER
Begins at 8; over at 11. Saturday matinee at 1:30.
EVERY EVENING,
Until further notice, the highly EMOTIONAL and BRILLIANTLY SUCCESSFUL COMEDY, in five acts and six tableaux,
LED ASTRAY!
Written by Mr. Dion Boucicault, author of London Assurance, Old Heads and Young Hearts, &c., &c.
This work has been composed by this eminent dramatist, for the UNION SQUARE THEATRE, to embody the leading features of the company.
COSTUMES, SCENERY, and PROPERTIES ALL NEW.
Characters by Misses Rose Eytinge, Kate Claxton, Eliza Weathersby, Emily Mestayer, Kate Holland, Mrs. Marie Wilkins, and Messrs. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Stuart Robson, McKee Rankin, H. W. Montgomery, Claude Burroughs, W. H. Wilder, and W. J. Quigley.
SATURDAY, DEC. 13, MATINEE OF LED ASTRAY.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. VOKES.

THE VOKES
THE VOKES
in an entirely new fairy spectacle, the
CHILDREN IN THE WOOD.
THE CRUEL UNCLE AND OLD FATHER TIME.
BEAUTIFUL SCENERY.
SPLENDID COSTUMES.
UNIQUE APPOINTMENTS.
GRAND CORPS DE BALLET OF 100 DANCERS.
Mlle. MARIE BONFANTI.
THE LONDON MARIONETTES.
CHARMING MUSIC. ILLUMINATED TABLEAUX.
BRILLIANT TRANSFORMATION SCENE.
SATURDAY MATINEE AT HALF-PAST ONE.

LYCEUM THEATRE.

14th st., near 6th av.
SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 11,
MR. CHARLES FECHTER.
MR. CHARLES FECHTER.
MR. CHARLES FECHTER.
MR. CHARLES FECHTER.
in the
LADY OF LYONS,
LADY OF LYONS,
LADY OF LYONS,
LADY OF LYONS.
Box-office now open.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Opens 7:15. Curtain rises 8 o'clock. Popular prices. [illegible] and Wednesday matinee of
[illegible]
EDWIN ADAMS
[illegible]

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.

LAST NIGHTS OF THE GREAT PATRIOTIC WAR DRAMA,
[illegible]
DON'T FAIL TO SEE IT.

DAN BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. 23D ST.

Every evening at 8. Saturday matinee at 2. Crowded with fashionable and delighted audiences. Two hours' fun. All new acts. Dan Bryant, Unsworth, Eugene, Hart, Reed, Seymour.

MRS. JARLEY'S WAX WORKS

at
STEINWAY HALL,
THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 11, at 8 o'clock.
BY
ROBERT B. CANTRELL.
The original and only Mrs. JARLEY.
PROGRAMME ENTIRELY NEW
and never before exhibited.
MUSIC BY THE HAYTON GLEE CLUB.
MARK THE PRICES:
Tickets, 50 cents; reserved seats, 75 cents.
For sale at Randolph's bookstore, corner 20th st. and Broadway; Stebbins & Co.'s, under Grand Central Hotel, and at the door.

AUCTION SALES.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE IN BANKRUPTCY OF MACHINERY, TOOLS, STEAM-ENGINE, &c.
MILLER & OGDEN, Auctioneers, will sell, by order of E. N. Miller, assignee of [illegible] & Co., in bankruptcy, on
WEDNESDAY, DEC. 10, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M.
at the factory, Nos. 267, 269, 271 Washington street, in the City of Newark, N. J., all the stock, tools, machinery, fixtures, and [illegible] contained in said premises and [illegible], consisting of [illegible] carpet-bag frames, lock and [illegible] machinery, engine and boilers, [illegible] and drop presses, [illegible], barrel and [illegible] machinery, [illegible] and other miscellaneous tools and machinery, [illegible] frames, and locks and machinery, [illegible] of [illegible], [illegible] Also the right, title, and interest of said bankrupt in engine and boiler house [illegible].

JOHN H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.
LARGE SALE OF RAILROAD BONDS BY JOHN H. DRAPER & CO.
On WEDNESDAY, Dec. 17, 1873,
At 12:30 o'clock P. M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.
By order of the Board of [illegible].
$500,000 International Railroad Company 8 per Cent Convertible Bonds, indorsed by the Houston and Great Northern Railroad Company; interest February and August, $1,000 each.
$500,000 Houston and Great Northern Railroad Company 8 per Cent. Convertible Bonds, indorsed by the International Railroad Company; interest February and August, $1,000 each.
A statement of the present condition and future prospects of the Company can be obtained at their office, No. 52 Wall st.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
The American National Bank of New-York hereby give notice that it will sell at public auction, through Albert H. Nicolay & Co., auctioneers, at the Merchants' Exchange, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 22d day of December, 1873, at 12:30 o'clock P. M.
Thirty First Mortgage Land Grant Bonds of the Lake Superior Ship-canal, Railroad and Iron Company, of $1,000 each.
Twenty-eight Second Mortgage Bonds of the Portage Lake and Lake Superior Ship-canal Company, of $1,000 each.
Heretofore hypothecated with said bank by Charles Calendar, as security for a loan.
ROBERT SHEPHARD, Jr., President.
New-York, Dec. 3, 1873.

ARCH. JOHNSTON, Auctioneer.—Office and sales-room No. 37 Nassau st., opposite the Post Office. Horse Auction Mart, Nos. 19 to 25 13th st., near University place.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.—ARCH. JOHNSTON will sell on THURSDAY, Dec. 11, and following days, a great stock of Books, Stationery, Counters, Show-cases, Fancy Articles, &c., which will be sold in lots to suit the trade and others.
By order of ISAAC DAYTON,
Public Administrator of the goods, &c., of Michael A. McFarland, deceased.

HUGH N. CAMP, Auctioneer.
WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, AT the Merchants' Exchange Sales-room, in the City of New-York, on Dec. 16, 1873, at 12 M., by HUGH N. CAMP, Auctioneer, for account of whom it may concern, Seventeen First Mortgage Bonds of the Ridgefield Park Railroad Company of $1,000 each; and Six of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Rockland Central Railroad Company of 1,000 each.

HUGH N. CAMP, Auctioneer.
WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, AT the Merchants' Exchange Sales-room, in the City of New-York, on Dec. 16, 1873, at 12 M., by HUGH N. CAMP, Auctioneer, for account of whom it may concern, Seventeen First Mortgage Bonds of the Ridgefield Park Railroad Company of $1,000 each; and Six of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Rockland Central Railroad Company of $1,000 each.

MORTGAGE SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF A CHATtel mortgage, I will sell at public auction on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 10, at 11 o'clock A. M., at Irving Hall, 15th st. and Irving place—Lot of Furniture, &c., at the above named place and time.—New-York, Dec. 5, 1873. [illegible], Attorney for Mortgagee.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.
BY BROWN & SECCOMB, THIS DAY, WEDNESday, Dec. 9, at 12 o'clock, within their store, Fresh Valencia Oranges, and Listed Purple Grapes, landing ex steam-ship Republic, on White Star Line dock, and steam-ship Wyoming, on Pier No. 46, North River.

A. HERWIN, Auctioneer.
BANGS, MERWIN & CO., NO. 656 BROADWAY, will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, at 4 P. M. [illegible] BOOKS, beautifully illustrated and substantially bound.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—CERTIFICATE NO. 4,339 FOR FOURTEEN shares of the stock of the Bank of America, issued Nov. 8, 1870, to A. G. Wood. The finder will please return the same to HERMAN COBBS, No. 56 Broad st., basement. The public is hereby cautioned against negotiating this certificate, as the same has been stopped and a new certificate has been applied for.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

No. [illegible] William st.,
New-York, Dec. 1, 1873.
THE FIRM OF D. F. MORGAN & CO. IS this day dissolved by the retirement of Mr. [illegible] [illegible].
The business of the late firm will be continued as heretofore under the firm name of D. F. MORGAN & CO.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

REPUBLICAN PRIMARIES.

REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE FOR 1874—OTHER OFFICERS ELECTED.

Pursuant to the call of the Republican Central Committee of 1873, primaries were held last evening by the several Assembly district associations to elect delegates to compose the new Central Committee for 1874 and officers for the ensuing year. The following are the names of those elected:

First Assembly District.—President, Charles A. Stetson, Jr.; First Vice President, Henry V. Crawford; Second Vice President, George W. Murray; Treasurer, Edward Oelsner; Secretary, James Stack; Inspectors of Election, John Glynn, Joseph C. Scully; Members of General Committee, Michael W. Burns, John C. Keenan, Ira Whitman, John Robinson, Charles Kreamer, George B. Purvis; John Grimes, Sergeant at Arms.

Second Assembly District.—President, Denis Shea; Vice Presidents, Patrick Ellis, Henry Deiker; Secretary, Thomas Brown; Treasurer, George Lindley; Sergeant at Arms, Michael Foley; Delegates to Central Committee, Morris Friedsam, Pierre C. Van Wyck, William P. Porter; Inspectors of Election, John Sullivan, Joseph Flood.

Third Assembly District.—President, Thomas F. Geary; First Vice President, Francis Donnellan; Second Vice President, James Fleming; Treasurer, John Fanning; Secretary, Richard H. McGuire; Delegates to Central Committee—David G. McKelvey, James L. Costello, Frank M. Magee; Inspectors of Election, John Martin, Thomas H. Reilly; Sergeant at Arms, James McManus.

Fourth Assembly District.—President, E. S. Newins; Vice Presidents, George Law, George W. Weed; Secretary, Daniel Quinn; Treasurer, Archibald Bennett; Delegates to Central Committee, C. N. Brackett, John E. Dowley, D. H. Crowley, Lawrence O'Brien; Inspectors, George Nethercott, Nicholas Kent; Sergeant at Arms, John Cummings.

Fifth Assembly District.—President, Austin Leake; First Vice President, Edwin N. Lawrence; Second Vice President, John Forshay; Secretary, Edward Hallock; Treasurer, James Winterbottom; Inspectors of Election, Anthony Yeomans, William D. Corneen; Delegates to General Committee, Dr. Stephen G. Clock, Joseph K. Butler, Edwin N. Lawrence, August Schmidt, William Vanderhoof, Charles H. Housley, Henry H. Von Dreele, James H. Lewis, William C. Hanna; Sergeant at Arms, Patrick Gilligan.

Sixth Assembly District.—President, Daniel F. Crowley; First Vice President, John R. Gibson; Second Vice President, Peter Dercey; Secretary, Thomas C. Place; Treasurer, David D. Swart; Delegates to the Central Committee, Henry A. Theobold, James Lumsden, Thomas H. Kip, John Stebling, John Collins; Inspectors of Election, Bernard W. Brady, Jeremiah Crowley; Sergeant at Arms, Mathew V. Kenney.

Seventh Assembly District.—President, Cornelius Van Cott; First Vice President, John H. Dorn; Second Vice President, George McKay; Secretary, William Terhune; Treasurer, Geo. P. H. Jones; Sergeant at Arms, Thomas Wilhelm; Inspectors, John H. Allen, Gabriel Van Cott; Delegates to Central Committee, John D. Lawson, Edward Buss, Jacob H. Gumble, Henry C. Overin, George W. Clarke, Joseph Wallace, William Mertein, Francis F. Reach, George W. Freed.

Eighth Assembly District.—President, Solon B. Smith; Vice Presidents, John Meegan, Conrad Geib; Treasurer, Edward Lewis; Secretary, Joseph McCabe; Inspectors of Election, John J. O'Brien, Michael Neville; Sergeant at Arms, Abram Lewis; Delegates to the Central Committee, Solon B. Smith, Samuel A. Roberts, Matthew Davis, Charles W. Verry, John N. Lanthier, Carl Gellman, George J. Kraus, John McDonald, John Lee.

Ninth Assembly District.—President, Robert R. Carpenter; First Vice President, Nathaniel Appleton; Second Vice President, Jesse Travis; Secretary, George W. Luckey; Treasurer, H. Howard Cargill; Doorkeeper, John Campbell; Inspectors of Election, Nelson D. Thayer, Charles A. Benedict; Delegates to Central Committee, George B. Deane, James Cumming, Jas. Lynch, Edward Taylor, Richard M. Collard, George W. Parker, John M. Costa, Herman M. Meyer, Gilbert Jackson, Wm. E. Noble, Livingston H. Cargill, Jacob B. Riley.

Tenth Assembly District.—President, Jacob M. Patterson, Jr.; First Vice President, Chas. S. Strong; Second Vice President, Joseph Schneider; Secretary, William Glaser; Treasurer, Thomas H. Oakley; Delegates to the Central Committee, Jacob M. Patterson, Jr., Constantin Nitzsche, Wm. H. Lockwood, Daniel Sullivan, Gustave Treakatis, M. D., George S. McWatters, Edward M. Rosenbaum; Inspectors of Election, Lewis J. Kirk, Henry H. Haight; Sergeant at Arms, John Dubert.

Eleventh Assembly District.—President, George Bliss; First Vice President, Seymour A. Bunce; Second Vice President, Charles A. Peabody, Jr.; Secretary, Knox McAfee; Treasurer, Cornelius D. Van Wagenen; Sergeant at Arms, John McNulty; Inspectors of Election, James Hurson, George W. Wilson; Delegates to Central Committee, Thomas C. Acton, George W. Lyon, Alfred F. Paffer, Samuel G. Acton, James McAfee, Robert Utley, John Murray, Arthur C. Brundage, John H. White, Merritt Wickham, Marshall B. Blake, Alanson S. Jones.

Twelfth Assembly District.—President, George H. Cornell; First Vice President, Louis Schraidt; Second Vice President, John Lefferts; Secretary, C. McColly; Treasurer, John Limbeck; Delegates to the Central Committee, John Hart, Archibald Watts, Henry Keeland, James T. McGuire, Moritz Rothschild, R. H. Willis; Inspectors of Elections, C. H. Southworth, Jos. Archbold; Sergeant at Arms, Edward Brennan.

Thirteenth Assembly District.—President, Charles Blackie; First Vice President, John W. Marshall; Second Vice President, Alexander McFarland; Secretary, Carson J. Archibald; Treasurer, Robert C. Armstrong. Delegates to Central Committee, Charles S. Spencer, Hugh Gardner, Samuel B. H. Vance, John A. Meek, Wm. Schlegel, George M. Gardner, John D. McLean, Joseph McFarland, W. H. Albertson, Philip Jordan; Inspectors of Election, Samuel Reynolds, Samuel Barclay; Sergeant at Arms, Frank Brady.

Fourteenth Assembly District.—President, John H. Brady; Vice Presidents, James W. Hawes, and Carl Schwedler; Treasurer, Wm. V. King; Secretary, Thomas W. Robertson; Delegates to Central Committee, Robert B. Boyd, Hiram Merritt, Jos. C. Pinckney, Frederick C. Wagner; Inspectors of Election, Jos. C. Pinckney; Robert B. Boyd; Sergeant at Arms, Thos. J. Casey.

Fifteenth Assembly District.—President, Wm. S. Murray; First Vice President, Thos. Stewart; Second Vice President, Jacob Backenstos; Secretary, Wm. B. Avery; Treasurer, Wm. M. Montgomery; Inspectors of Election, Joseph L. Meek, Wm. Zulich; Sergeant at Arms, Wm. H. Innes; Delegates to Central Committee, Howard A. Whitfield, Wm. Steitzer, John Dolan, Alex. Caruth, Jr., George Hettrick, Martin L. Rouse, David S. Baker, Adolphus Hoffstadt, John G. Jenny.

Sixteenth Assembly District.—President, William Henry Anthon; First Vice President, Michael Cregan; Second Vice President, John D. Ottiwell; Secretary, Alfred B. Hughes; Treasurer, John N. Hamilton; Sergeant at Arms, Thomas M. Nugent; Inspectors of Election, Thomas Bettridge, James H. Little; Members of the Central Committee, William Laimbeer, Frank B. Rowe, Wm. M. Hegarty, Isaac B. Gonover, Elias E. Disney, Charles K. Hyde, G. Joseph Ruch.

Seventeenth Assembly District.—President, Joel W. Mason; First Vice President, Wm. F. Graff; Second Vice President, J. W. Bockbarn; Secretary, Geo. W. Cregier; Treasurer, J. Bradford; Delegates to Central Committee, Benjamin E. Phelps, Edward O. Jenkins, Joel W. Mason, Jacob Bauer, C. A. Plammer, W. V. Leggett, Wm. J. O. Bryan, H. Helmrich, C. A. Whittemore, Henry B. Smith, Jacob S. Isaacs, E. C. Wilson; Inspectors of Election, Samuel N. Ekay, Wm. H. Ross; Sergeant at Arms, Wm. Angeh.

Eighteenth Assembly District.—President, Henry E. Howland; First Vice President, Thomas B. Odell; Second Vice President, Wm. O. MacQuaide; Secretary, Jos. C. Biglin; Treasurer, A. M. C. Smith, Jr.; Inspectors of Election, James R. Cosgrove, Samuel W. Swayze; Sergeant at Arms, Patrick W. Barry; Delegates to Central Committee, Chester A. Arthur, Thomas Murphy, O. P. C. Billings, D. D. T. Marshall, Edmund Stephenson, Spencer Kirby, Albon P. Man, Thomas B. Asten, Horace M. Ruggles.

Nineteenth Assembly District.—President, Chas. F. Bruder; First Vice President, Wm. H. Bellamy; Second Vice President, Jonathan R. Oadlipp; Treasurer, John L. Tounell; Secretary, Wm. H. Wareing; Delegates to Central Committee, Isaac O. Hunt, Samuel Potter, David Clarke, Richard H. Greene; Inspectors of Election, Henry A. Linden and Joseph Stilger; Sergeant at Arms, Henry Ling.

Twentieth Assembly District.—President, Walter S. Pinckney; First Vice President, W. H. Babcock; Second Vice President, Charles H. Wilson; Secretary, Albert Bogart; Treasurer, D. W. Lee; Delegates to General Committee, George Opdyke, John R. Russell, A. J. Dittenhoefer, Lewis J. Phillips, Alexander Blumenstiel, James Owen, William A. Darling, Salem H. Wales, James B. Davis, Thomas Freeborn, Willard Bullard, Herman Cantor; Inspectors of Election, Thos. Scanlon, Lawrence Harney; Sergeant at Arms, Michael Finn.

Twenty-first Assembly District.—President, Wm. Haw, Jr.; Vice Presidents, Simon Seward, Col. Edward Murray; Secretary, Benjamin Page; Treasurer, James M. Thomson; Inspectors of Election, John A. Eagleson, Nelson Mott; Delegates to Central Committee, Wm. F. Hamadon, Wm. Starritt, Nelson Crawford, Stephen S. Doty, Rufus B. Cowing, Isaac N. Martin, Benj. Beyea, Edward H. De Lacey, Isaac T. Reeve, Joseph M. McDonald, Samuel Wallace, Henry Kaylor; Sergeant at Arms, Robert M. Campbell.

THE VILLE DU HAVRE DISASTER.

The telegraphic dispatch from London, published in Monday's papers, which contained statements purporting to have emanated from the Captain of the Loch Earn, charging Capt. Surmont and the crew of the Ville du Havre with cowardice on the occasion of the recent disastrous collision created so much excitement that Mr. George Mackenzie, the agent of the French line, communicated on the subject by cable with the Directors of the company in Paris. Mr. Mackenzie yesterday received the following dispatch from Mr. Goyeiche, the Chief Director of the General Transatlantic Company.

"The report of the crew of the Loch Earn is absolutely false. The steamer manœuvred correctly. The officers and crew fully and nobly discharged all their duties, Capt. Surmont especially. The Loch Earn only was in fault. We will send the report and testimony of the witnesses."

The reference to testimony would seem to indicate that the statements of the dispatch are based on a semi-official investigation. The document will arrive by mail. The Loch Earn, whose crew arrived in Plymouth on Sunday, was a ship-rigged iron vessel of 1,200 tons register. She was owned by Aitken, Lilburn & Co., of Glasgow, and sailed by William Robertson, master. Whether she was insured or not is not known to Henderson Brothers, the New-York agents. They say her freight, coming this way, must have been very inconsiderable. She was probably carrying a great deal of ballast.

The passengers of the French steam-ship Pereire have subscribed 979 francs toward a fund in aid of the families of the crew of the ill-fated Ville du Havre, to which 500 francs have been added by Mr. Mackenzie, the agent of the line.

THE POLICE AIDING THE POOR.

A benefit performance was given a short time since in the Theatre Comique, the proceeds of which, amounting to $1,134 25, were handed Capt. Clinchy, of the Fourteenth Precinct Police, to be applied by him as he deemed best, for the relief of the deserving poor of the Fourteenth Ward. Capt. Clinchy has now completed his charitable task, and his book of receipts and memorandums concerning the persons to whom he gave relief, affords some curious exhibits concerning the Metropolitan poor. Over 300 poor persons residing in the ward were afforded temporary relief. A book was kept in the station-house, and the name and residence of each applicant for relief was entered. Capt. Clinchy and Officer McPhillips then investigated the worthiness of each case, and if the applicant was a deserving one, afforded relief. Many cases of imposture were discovered and disregarded. Among the rest was one instance where a professional beggar in Mott street demanded relief. Another case was that of a woman who was receiving [illegible] and who made enough money to support her in comfort, but which she spent in drink. But, on the other hand, many real cases of distress and suffering were found. To such cases a half ton of coal, or two bags of flour were given the needy one, while, in other instances, the rent was paid and the poor family saved from being forcibly ejected. In his efforts, Capt. Clinchy was aided by his coal and flour merchants, the former of whom sold coal worth $7 50 a ton for $7, and delivered it free, while the latter made a reduction of ten cents on the price of each bag of flour. This is the first effort made by a public man to publicly relieve the poor of the Fourteenth Ward.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

A STRONG MARKET YESTERDAY—THE PACIFIC RAILROAD—THE STOCKS OF GEO. B. GRINNELL & CO.

The stock market in Wall street opened strong yesterday morning, but heavy sales on the part of people anxious to realize and speculators desirous of picking up stocks at lower prices, produced a reaction which continued until noon, when there was a general advance along the whole line. There was a feeling of uncertainty, too, as to the future of the money market, owing to statements concerning the shipping of large amounts of legal tenders South to move the cotton crop. The action of the Clearing-house in discontinuing the daily statements of the amounts of greenbacks on hand also had a depressing influence. The numerous out-of-town orders giving instructions to buy for investment, together with the feeling entertained by the greater number of operators in Wall street that there cannot fail to be still further recovery from the effects of the panic, served to counteract any downward movement, and give a healthy tone to the market. The statement of the earnings of the Union Pacific published in the morning, and which was exceedingly favorable, caused an advance in the price of that stock from 29 to 31⅜ during the day. The parties having control of the stock say that in view of the largely-increased earnings, and of the discontinuance of the suits in Connecticut brought by the Government, the price will go back to its former figure. Other railroads to the Pacific have been stopped in construction by the effects of the panic, and it is not likely that an opposition line can be built for years. A favorable arrangement has also been entered into by the Pacific Mail Company and the Union Pacific Road in regard to the carrying of freights between New-York and San Francisco which will break up rivalry and enable each to earn more money. Toward the close of the day the advance in prices of all stocks was more marked than at any other time, on rumors regarding inflation and measures about to be proposed in Congress. It is believed that the greater portion of the George B. Grinnell & Co. stocks have been now marketed, and that no fear is to be entertained of their being offered in large blocks for sale. There is a general good feeling toward the firm in Wall street for its conduct since the suspension caused by the panic. The interests of the creditors have been taken care of in such a manner that bankruptcy has been avoided and their claims satisfied.

THE HOSFORD DEFALCATION.

The report of the defalcation of H. E. Hosford, Cashier and book-keeper of the banking firm of Augustus W. King & Co., Pine street, did not get in the street until near closing hour yesterday afternoon. Consequently it created but little comment and less excitement in general business circles. With the creditors and customers of the bank it was different. They heard the rumor in the forenoon, and hastened to the institution in search of news. Mr. King and his clerks were busy at their books, trying to ascertain the amount of the defalcation, and were either unable or unwilling to give them any satisfactory answer. In fact, Mr. King found it necessary to deny himself to visitors, and his clerks refused to speak on the subject. To the reporter of THE TIMES Mr. King said that he was not prepared to make any statement on the subject. From other reliable sources, however, the following facts were ascertained: Hosford came to the office on Monday morning as usual. He prosecuted his ordinary labors until a few minutes before noon. Then he left, saying he would return in a few minutes. That was the last seen of him by any member or employe of the firm. He was traced somewhat further by the detectives employed to "work up the case." From his own bank he went to that of the Lawrences, corner of Nassau and Fulton. He there stated that he wished to purchase $10,000 worth of gold, and offered for it a certified check drawn by Augustus W. King on the Union Bank to the amount of $10,900. Neither the certification nor the presenter of the checks being known, they were refused. Hosford then went to the bank of White, Morris & Co., No. 18 Wall street, where he was entirely successful in his negotiations. The checks were duly certified by the bank on which they were drawn, and therefore the Cashier of the house was entirely justified in receiving them. With this comfortable sum of $10,000 in gold in his pocket, Mr. Hosford left Wall street a few minutes after 12 o'clock, having an hour's clear start of the detectives. All that has since been ascertained concerning him is that on arriving at Eighth street he sent a telegram to his wife in Jersey. This the lady herself told the detectives who visited her yesterday. The contents she declined to disclose. Rumors of his having written to Mr. King, promising to make the matter all right, appear to be without foundation. So far it appears to be a genuine defalcation, which some say may yet prove even larger than anybody outside the firm (who will make no statement) now is aware of. Mr. Hosford was formerly President of the Croton Bank. As usual the detectives say that they have got the clue and will soon have him in custody. Meanwhile the checks being duly drawn by Mr. King, and the bank on which they were drawn having certified that his account was good with it to that extent, Mr. King will have to bear the loss. White, Morris & Co. are entirely safe in the transaction.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-BRUNSWICK.

Robert N. Woodsworth, who was brought up yesterday before the Court of Oyer and Terminer on habeas corpus, was handed over to the Sheriff for custody, who in turn gave him into the custody of Chief of Police Oliver, of New-Brunswick. The charge against the prisoner is for conspiracy to defraud the National Bank of New-Brunswick.

THE HOBOKEN SAVINGS BANK.

The argument upon the petition of John Henry Post, that the Hoboken Savings Bank be adjudged bankrupt, which was to have been heard in the United States Court, at Trenton, N. J., yesterday, was postponed by consent of counsel.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD.

The earnings of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company, for the month of November were, in 1872, $320,953 65; in 1873, $266,532 52. Decrease in 1873, $54,421 13.

THE BOGUS REPORTER AGAIN.

Mr. William Keating, the well-known bandmaster, residing at No. 242 East Twenty-first street, was a few days since victimized, although only to a small extent, by the "bogus" reporter to whom reference has frequently been made in THE TIMES. It appears from Mr. Keating's statement that the individual in question called upon him on Saturday morning last, and said that he had been deputed by the Press Association to wait upon him and arrange for the services of the band at a ball to be given by the association on the 11th of next month. After inquiring the terms and arranging other particulars, he produced a memorandum of the order of dancing he wished carried out, and handed it to Mr. Keating, asking him to fill in the names of the pieces to be played, at the same time requesting him to send it to the "Central Office," (Police Head-quarters,) the next morning without fail, so that the orders, which were to be very elaborate, might be printed. The mean scoundrel then left, but in a few minutes returned and requested Mr. Keating to loan him forty-eight cents, as "he had left his pocket-book at home," at the same time mentioning the names of several members of the press with whom he said he was personally acquainted, and who, at the same time, are known by Mr. Keating. That gentleman, thrown off his guard by the plausibility and apparently respectable appearance of his visitor, handed him fifty cents, when he hurriedly departed. The orders of dancing were forwarded to the Central Office next day by Mr. Keating, but last evening, having had no further communication upon the matter, and beginning to think that all was not right, he visited the reporters' room, when the fraud was at once made apparent. The description of the swindler is as follows: Height about five feet seven inches; has dark hair, closely cut, black mustache, and slight imperial; apparently about twenty-two or twenty-three years of age, and dressed in black frock coat, dark pants, and wearing a soft, black felt hat.

FATAL TERMINATION OF A WORK-SHOP QUARREL.

On Wednesday last, as already reported in THE TIMES, two young men, named respectively Edward Wall and Richard Webb, both employed at Nichols' brass-finishing factory, at No. 16 High street, Brooklyn, became engaged in a quarrel about some trivial matter. During the fight Wall seized a brass faucet and struck Webb on the head, inflicting a severe wound. Webb was removed to the Long Island College Hospital, where he died yesterday from the effects of the blow. It is said that the deceased, who was a very inoffensive young man, was first attacked by Wall, and that the attack was only part of a long-continued system of persecution directed against him because he belonged to a Sunday-school. He was most exemplary in his behavior, and led a quiet life, holding aloof from the more boisterous of his companions in the workshop. Webb was the only support of a widowed mother. Wall has been under arrest since the day of the fight.

A BURGLAR SENT TO STATE PRISON FOR TWENTY YEARS.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, Alexander Corbett and Joseph Grassmuch were placed on trial, charged with burglary in the first degree. Thomas Ryan, who keeps a shoe factory at No. 168 Bleecker street, testified that on the night of the 13th of November he heard some noise, and on coming down stairs he found two men in the act of breaking into his premises. One of these men, he positively identified as the prisoner Corbett. Being disturbed in their operations, the men ran off, and complainant saw two of them enter a liquor store. Officer Gilgard, of the Fifteenth Precinct, was soon on the spot, and seeing the men running off pursued them into the liquor saloon, where he arrested the two prisoners. On searching them the officer found on Corbett's person a "jimmy" and other burglarious instruments. The jury promptly acquitted Grassmuch, but found Corbett guilty of burglary in the first degree. Recorder Hackett sentenced Corbett to twenty years' imprisonment in Sing Sing Prison, with hard labor.

THE LATE BISHOP ARMITAGE.

The relatives of the late Right Rev. William Edmund Armitage, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Wisconsin, assembled in the chapel of St. Luke's Hospital, yesterday morning, to assist at the funeral obsequies, previous to the removal of the remains to Detroit, Mich., for interment. Until a very late hour on Monday evening it had not been decided upon to hold services in this City, as arrangements had been made for the funeral rites to be performed with due solemnity on the arrival of the body at Detroit, and owing to this circumstance the attendance in the church was limited to the immediate relatives of the deceased Bishop. Among those present were Dr. Morgan, Dr. Walker, Dr. Laurence, and a number of clergymen of the Protestant Episcopal Church; also Mr. Enoch Armitage, of New-York, father of the deceased, Mr. Lembard, of Augustine, Me., brother to Mrs. Armitage, wife of the deceased prelate, and other near relatives. Mrs. Armitage, who remained in the hospital from the time of her husband's death, was also present in the chapel, and was deeply afflicted as Rev. Dr. Muhlenburg read the impressive burial services of the Episcopal Church. The remains were laid out in full Bishop's robes in a plain rosewood casket. At the conclusion of the services the coffin was borne to the hearse and conveyed to the Twenty-second Street Depot in time to meet the 10:30 A. M. train. Six mourning coaches followed the hearse, in which were the father of the deceased, Mrs. Armitage, and her brother, Mr. Lembard, and other friends. Mr. Enoch Armitage, Mrs. Armitage, and Mr. Lembard accompanied the body to Detroit. The burial services will be held at St. John's Church in that city at 1 o'clock on Thursday, after which the remains will be deposited in the family vault.

MADISON SQUARE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The committee appointed at a meeting of the congregation of the Madison Square Presbyterian Church, to sign and extend a call asking Rev. Dr. Duryea, of the Classon Avenue (Brooklyn) Presbyterian Church, to assume the pastorship made vacant by the retirement of Dr. Adams, waited yesterday on Dr. Duryea at his residence, No. 61 Downing street, Brooklyn. Dr. Duryea informed the committee that until he had consulted with his own congregation he would be unable to give them an answer. A meeting of the members of the congregation of the Classon Avenue Church will be held to consider the matter, but the time for the meeting has not yet been fixed on. Dr. Duryea's house was besieged all yesterday by members of his congregation calling to learn what action he intended to take in reference to the proposition made by the congregation of Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church. During the years of his pastorship, Dr. Duryea has endeared himself not only to the members of his own congregation, but to all the people of Brooklyn. When he assumed his present pastorate the Classon Avenue Presbyterian Church was a small wooden structure. That has been removed, and the congregation worships now in as fine a church edifice as Brooklyn boasts. The energy of Dr. Duryea is untiring. The choir of his church, which is looked upon as one of the first in Brooklyn, was trained by himself. He is President of the Handel and Haydn Society, and the Young Men's Christian Association owes much of its present splendid prosperity to his unceasing labors.

THE THEATRES AND THE POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

The practice of furnishing Police Commissioners, Captains of Police, and other members of the Police force with free tickets, which has been in vogue for years past among theatrical managers, was effectually stopped by the action of the Board of Police, who met yesterday afternoon, and adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Chief Clerk be directed to notify the Captains of the various precincts of the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That hereafter no officer or member of the Police force shall ask for or accept a free pass to any place of amusement in this City, from any person or persons.

Resolved, That the proprietors or agents of all places of amusement in this City be notified and requested to issue no free passes to any member of the Police force or to the Commissioners.

Resolved, That the following number of men be detailed to the various places of amusement, named: Academy of Music, 5; Booth's Theatre, 3; Grand Opera-house, 3; Union Square Theatre, 3; Wallack's, 3; Niblo's, 3; Broadway, 2; Fifth Avenue, (28th st.,) 2; Olympic, 2; Lyceum Theatre, 2; Bryant's Minstrels, 2; Tony Pastor's Opera-house, 1; Bowery Theatre, 2; Wood's Museum, 2, Metropolitan Theatre, 1; Theatre Comique, 1; Robinson Hall, 1, and the Germania Theatre, 1. In emergencies the services of a larger number of policemen may be had on application to the Superintendent.

ACCIDENTS IN THE CITY.

John Smith, twenty-three years old, of No. 15 Montrose avenue, Brooklyn, while passing the new building No. 482 Broadway, fell into the unprotected sub-cellar and received severe injuries. He was taken home by his friends....Annie Russell, eighteen years old, fell from the first-story window of her residence, No. 327 East Twenty-fifth street, to the yard, and received a fracture of the shoulder-blade. She was taken to Bellevue Hospital....John O'Dell, twenty-two years old, of Long Island City, had his leg fractured by being struck by the wheel of his wagon while attempting to prevent his horse running away, at the corner of Seventh street and Third avenue, yesterday. He was sent to Bellevue Hospital....John Gowen, forty-five years old, residing at No. 65 Oliver street, had his right leg broken by a bale of hemp falling on him at Pier No. 48 East River. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

AN OLD OFFENDER CAUGHT.

Among the prisoners arraigned in the Court of Special Sessions yesterday was Henry Wiley, alias "Shorts," the notorious burglar, who, with three other prisoners, had been arrested by Officers Long and Riley, of the Seventeenth Precinct, on Sunday morning, charged with being suspicious persons. The case was at once remanded back to the Tombs Court, and a new complaint, for burglary, taken against them. It would appear that the store of Edward L. Brown, No. 201 East Ninth street, was broken into on the morning in question and property valued at $65, among which was a small revolver, was taken away. Wiley was seen to stoop down by a pillar of a door near by and then walk away. The revolver and a number of skeleton keys were found behind the pillar. Justice Morgan committed Wiley and discharged the other prisoners.

CORONERS' CASES.

Dennis Cavanagh, forty-five years old, having no home, died suddenly at No. 252 East Seventy-eighth street yesterday morning....The body of a male infant was found yesterday morning in the stone-yard, in First avenue, between Sixty-fourth and Sixty-fifth streets. Capt. Gunner, of the Nineteenth Precinct, is investigating the case....Andrew Meeley, a laborer, died suddenly yesterday at his residence, No. 28 Greenwich street....John Hughes, a laborer, thirty-four years old, died yesterday at Bellevue Hospital from injuries received by accidentally falling down stairs at his residence, No. 17 Cannon street, on Sunday last.

JEFFERSON MARKET POLICE COURT.

Yesterday morning, as Mary Geichler, of No. 167 St. Mark's place, was coming down town in a street car, she felt a hand in her pocket, which she seized and held. It proved to belong to George Anderson, of No. 410 West Thirty-eighth street. The pocket-book contained $6 40. Justice Sherwood held Anderson in $1,000 to answer....Mary A. Watts, a shop-lifter, who gave her residence as No. 113 Grand street, Williamsburg, was caught in the act of putting an entire bolt of brown silk in her pocket, in the store of Kaughran & Co., No. 763 Broadway. She was taken to the basement and searched, when a shop-lifter's pocket was discovered, containing various articles. She was committed in default of $2,000 bail.

SEVENTH DISTRICT COURT.

In the Court of Common Pleas, Chambers, before Judge Loew, yesterday, a motion was made for a writ of mandamus to compel Judge Stemmler, who recently got possession of the Seventh District Court, and assumed the duties of Judge therein, to place on the pay-roll the name of Peter Masterson, the Clerk of the Court under Judge Stemmler's predecessor. Judge Loew took the papers, reserving his decision. The point of Judge Stemmler is that he has appointed a new clerk, whereas Masterson insists that his original appointment carries him through the whole six-year term, notwithstanding the removal of the Judge under whom he received such appointment.

CITY AND COUNTY TREASURY.

Controller Green reports the following disbursements and receipts of the Treasury yesterday: Claims paid, number of warrants eighty-nine, amounting to $41,909 20; pay-rolls, number of warrants twenty, amounting to $3,227 46; total number of warrants 109, amounting to $45,136 66. Receipts from taxes of 1873 and interest, $43,807 50; arrears of taxes, assessments, and interest, $12,850 48; collection of assessments and interest, $3,620 43; market rents and fees, $891 10; water rents, $2,436 95; licenses, Mayor's Office, $101 50; fees and fines, District Court, $[illegible]; total, $63,749 96.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

This evening the Gallaudet (Deaf Mute) Memorial Festival will be held at the Central Park Garden.

A grand Eastern Star fair will be held by Alpha Chapter, No. 1, for the benefit of the charity fund, at Robinson Hall, from Dec. 15 to the 24th.

Michael Regan, second steward of the American steamer Colon, was held yesterday by Commissioner Shields in $200 bail for examination on a charge of deserting the ship.

We are requested to caution the public against contributing funds for the family of a deceased fireman, through H. G. Mott or any other person, without inquiring of the Fire Commissioners.

R. J. DeCordova, Esq., will lecture "for the relief of the poor," at Steinway Hall, on Monday next. This evening he will lecture at Association Hall on "Courtship and Marriage," in aid of one of the up-town Methodist Missions.

The anniversary of the City Mission takes place this afternoon at 3 o'clock, in Association Hall, Fourth avenue and Twenty-third street. Rev. Dr. John Hall, Rev. Dr. Joseph T. Duryea, and Hon. Wm. E. Dodge, and others will take part.

The regular meeting of the Presbytery of Westchester was held yesterday morning at Association Hall, corner of Fourth avenue and Twenty-third street. The usual business connected with the churches under its jurisdiction was transacted.

"L. B." sent us $5, "Little Allie" $1, and "a sympathizer" $5, for the family of the man Adam Roberts. We have since ascertained that the man was unworthy of charity, consequently we shall be pleased to return the money to the donors if they will kindly send us their addresses.

The American Evangelical Alliance propose to hold a public meeting in the Madison Square Presbyterian Church next Sunday evening, Dec. 14, to express their sympathy for the families of Rev. Prof. Pronier, of Geneva, and Rev. Antonio Carrasco, of Madrid, lost on the Ville du Havre.

Rev. M. Colicu Stuart, a delegate from Rotterdam to the late Evangelical Alliance, delivered a lecture, last evening, at the church corner of Fourth street and Lafayette place, on the subject of "Emigration." The lecturer spoke of the numerous advantages America offered for emigration.

The Committee of the Board of Supervisors, appointed to confer with a like committee of Supervisors of Westchester County in relation to the amount of debt of the annexed towns to be assumed by this City, met yesterday, but owing to the absence of the Westchester committee no business was transacted.

Charles Schultz and Wm. Gulzhauss were brought before Commissioner Shields yesterday for examination on a charge of attempting to pass counterfeit Prussian thalers on Isaac Sweizer. The Commissioner decided that he had no jurisdiction in the case, and directed the prisoners to be taken before District Attorney Phelps.

At the regular weekly meeting of the Farmers' Club yesterday, an interesting paper was read on "The Fattening of Sheep," by Mr. Morrell, and the question whether grafting, budding, &c., tends to weaken the stock, was discussed. The full report of the proceedings will be found in THE WEEKLY TIMES published this morning.

The case of Mallery & Co., proprietors of the Galveston line of steamers, who are restrained, by the Attorney General from erecting a shed on Pier No. 20 East River, in accordance with the permission of the Dock Commissioners, came up before Judge Davis yesterday, but was postponed until the 29th, when it comes up before the General Term on an appeal.

A call has been issued to the tax-paying women of New-York to unite in a mass-meeting, to be held at the Union League Theatre, on the occasion of the centennial of the "Boston tea party," Tuesday evening, Dec. 16, "to protest against the tyranny of taxation without representation." The call is signed by Clemence S. Lozier and Lillie Devereaux Blake, President and Secretary of the New-York Woman's Suffrage Society.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Manhattan Quotation Telegraph Company, held yesterday at their offices, No. 152 Broadway, a Board of Managers was elected for the ensuing year, as follows: J. Wyman Jones, Geo. W. Fuller, Edmund S. Munloe, Peter M. Myers, Jenkins Van Schaick, Andrew J. Wood, Azar C. Peck, Sherlock Austin, Richard Poillon, James L. Daws, Daniel W. Childs, Alonzo Van Dusen, Charles T. Polhamus, Edward V. Clark, Wm. T. Coffee.

The funeral of Sophia S. Heeley, of the Sisterhood of the Holy Communion, took place at the Church of the Holy Communion, Twentieth street and Sixth avenue, yesterday afternoon. A large number of friends and a few of the sisters were present. The body was taken to Newark, Ohio, for interment. Deceased was fifty-five years of age, and had belonged to the sisterhood for many years. She was widely and well known, and admired for the zeal she ever manifested in the cause of charity.

BROOKLYN.

The new bell-tower on Fourth street, Williamsburg, to be erected at a cost of $3,000, will be commenced on Monday next.

Hon. Roger A. Pryor read a paper on "The Present and Future of the Negro of the South" before the Long Island Historical Society, at Packer Institute, last evening.

John McCarthy and James Coffey were committed by Justice Walsh yesterday on a charge of breaking into the store of John Eagan, at No. 90 Hudson avenue.

The congregation of the Marcy Avenue Baptist Church has extended a unanimous call to Rev. Reuben Jeffery, D. D., late of Cincinnati, and before that of Philadelphia, to become their pastor. Dr. Jeffery has accepted the call, and will commence his labors next Sunday.

The residence of Mr. Palchen, on Clinton street, was broken into some nights ago, and $10,000 worth of jewelry and clothing carried away. The Police, who have not succeeded in arresting the thieves, endeavored to keep the matter secret, but it leaked out yesterday.

Application was made to Judge Moore, in the Court of Sessions, yesterday, through Henry Hogner, to set aside the recent election and hold a new one in New-Lots, (East New-York,) on the ground of irregularities and nonconformity with the law in respect to the inspectors of election making their returns to the County Judge. As no one appeared on the other side, the hearing of the argument was postponed until Saturday morning.

At a meeting of the Board of Audit, yesterday, J. C. Dahlgren, an expert accountant, made a report of assessments of arrears for grading and paving prior to 1871, amounting to $54,726 08. There is no record of these assessments having been paid, and, on motion of Alderman Ropes, it was resolved to advertise the property upon which the assessments are said to have been paid, with a view of finding out if they have been paid, and if so who received the money. It is said the books containing the assessment have been lost.

STATEN ISLAND.

The Winter lecture season will open at the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, West Brighton, to-morrow evening. The first of the season will be delivered by Rev. J. C. French, the second by Rev. H. C. Potter, D. D., and the third by Rev. J. Wayland Hoyt.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

An election held by the Fire Department of Morrisania resulted in the choice of John Royal, of Engine No. 1, for Chief, and John Nuphins, of Engine No. 5, and John Kershaw, of Engine No. 4, for Assistant Engineers.

A new bell, of fine tone, weighing between 1,200 and 1,300 pounds, has been placed in the tower of the Second Reformed Church, (Rev. Dr. Todd's,) at Tarrytown. It is furnished with a patent yoke and all the new arrangements, including tolling hammer.

The ladies of the First Congregational Church, of Morrisania, will hold a fair and festival in the basement of their house of worship, on Washington avenue, on Wednesday and Thursday afternoons of the present week, for the benefit of their church.

Mr. Ziba Carpenter, the Sheriff elect of Westchester County, has filed his official bond with the County Clerk. His bondsmen were Mr. Michael Donohue, of White Plains, and Mr. Josiah H. Macy, of Harrison, each of whom justified in the sum of $5,000.

The residence of Jordan L. Mott, Esq., at Mott Haven, was entered by sneak thieves on Monday evening, while the family were at supper, and robbed of six valuable overcoats. The rogues left the front door open. The servants perceiving a current of cold air in the halls, proceeded to ascertain the source from which it came, and then discovered that the coat and hat-stands had been stripped.

A public meeting of citizens of New-Rochelle was held yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of adopting suitable measures to show a proper respect to the memory of Dr. Peter Moulton, who died at the advanced age of seventy-eight years, after practicing in their midst for a period of over fifty years. The stores of the village will be all closed during the afternoon, and the bells of all the churches will be tolled. It is expected to be the largest funeral ever witnessed in the neighborhood.

NEW-JERSEY.

Seven hundred persons were supplied with food on Monday by the Newark Relief Association.

The store of a gunsmith named Moses Bubser, on Newark avenue, Jersey City, was robbed on Monday night of goods valued at $400.

A committee has been appointed by the citizens of East and South Orange and Orange proper, to take steps to secure the consolidation of the three towns.

A young man named Frank Courier, while walking through Saltersville a couple of nights since, was met by two highwaymen, who knocked him down and rifled his pockets.

Justice Aldridge, of Jersey City, yesterday issued a warrant for the arrest of William L. Schopp, a constable, who is charged with having embezzled goods which he had seized under attachment.

Andrew O'Connell, the burglar who, just after sentence in Newark a few days ago, escaped from the constable who was removing him from the Court-house to the jail, was recaptured in that city yesterday.

Gov. Parker yesterday appointed Mercer Beasley, Jr., a son of the Chief Justice, Prosecutor of the Pleas of Mercer County, in the place of G. D. W. Vroom, resigned.

The bronze statue of Gen. Phil. Kearney, intended for the gallery at Washington, was received at Trenton yesterday, and is now in the rotunda of the capital. It will be unveiled during the session of the Legislature.

The Jersey City Curling Club have elected the following named gentlemen officers for the ensuing year: President, Robert A. McKnight; Wm. H. Bradt, Vice President; James C. Clark, Secretary; and William W. Edwards, Treasurer.

In the Essex County Quarter Sessions yesterday, Franse House, who embezzled funds intrusted to him as an officer of the Society of Good Brethren, of Newark, was sentenced to two years' confinement in the State Prison. The money embezzled was a widows and orphans' fund, amounting to about $300.

At a meeting of citizens held in Newark on Monday night, it was resolved to take steps to secure the amendment of the city charter so that the city can do its own street work, instead of putting it into the hands of contractors. It was urged that much money might be saved to the city by the proposed reform.

The Committee on the Revision of the Constitutional Commission met at Trenton yesterday. They revised and arranged the work of the commission, and directed that the same be printed and forwarded to the members preparatory to their final meeting on the 23d inst.

In reply to the recent statement that the City of Rahway is bankrupt, her liabilities being $1,000,000 and her property valuation $350,000, City Treasurer Crowell states that the assessed value of the property is $5,000,000 and the market value $10,000,000, and that a tax of six per cent. upon the market value will pay off all the assessments for local improvements. He says that taxes come in slowly, but that none of the city paper has been protested, and that all the Police and school bills to Nov. 1, and some of the December bills, have been paid.

At a meeting of the Newark Investigating Committee, held on Monday night, the Committee on Auditor's Accounts called attention to a discrepancy of $84,000 between the statement of the returns from the sale of $200,000 worth of bonds, made by the Board of Education, and that upon the City Treasurer's books. According to the former statement, the bonds having realized 98¾ per cent., the sum of $197,500 was realized. On the City Treasurer's books but $116,000 is credited as the amount realized from the sale. The City Treasurer explains that the bonds have not all been sold, or even executed.

FRATERNALS' COURSE OF LECTURES.

Rev. George J. Mingins, Superintendent of City Missions, delivered, last evening, at the chapel of the Church of the Strangers, in Greene, near Eighth street, before a respectable and intelligent audience, a lecture on "The True and the False." The lecture was given in aid of the Free Dormitory for Women, established under the auspices of the "Fraternals" at No. 54 Amity street, where, since the opening of this institution last July, temporary shelter has been given to hundreds of poor but deserving women, most of whom might otherwise have been compelled to walk the streets or sleep in Police stations. Mr. Mingin's discourse was one of a course of lectures arranged by the Fraternals' Association for the benefit of the institute. His observations on the "True and the False" were entertaining as well as instructive, and demonstrated that the earth is created for a happy object, if it required millions of years to accomplish it. The concluding remarks of the discourse were principally confined to matrimony, and some wholesome advice and caution on the subject was given to both the gentlemen and ladies of the audience. He advised the latter not to marry in haste, and for the sole object of obtaining a home, for in this age, more than in any other, a woman is a woman, and enabled to make a way of her own. To the former, he said that they might have a wife, if they marry for love, but that they will have a mistress if they marry for wealth. The remarks of the lecturer on the subject, although full of truth and common-sense, were of quite a miscellaneous character, and were fully appreciated by the audience.

PATERSON'S MUNICIPAL AUTHORITIES.

At a special meeting of the Paterson (N. J.) Board of Aldermen, held on Monday night, the special police force, appointed by Mayor Townsend a week ago, were discharged. Alderman Swinburne, Chairman of the Finance Committee, reported a balance of $47,453, and $42,000 yet due the county on bonds and interest. The Finance Committee since the last meeting have endeavored to get the loan of $50,000 authorized by the board. They had been to Newark and New-York, and in Newark they were offered 90 for $100,000 of the Paterson City bonds, but this could not be done, inasmuch that the only bonds that could be used were the Sewer and Street Department bonds. This shows there is no relief from the sale of bonds. The First National Bank of Paterson had been considering the matter, and had concluded that they could not lend anything now under any arrangement. Merchants and manufacturers who usually carried large balances in the bank were now calling for accommodation, and such people could not be refused.

DIVORCE FROM AN ACTRESS.

The Liverpool *Mercury* of Nov. 27 says: "On Tuesday, in the Divorce Court, the case of 'Scott versus Scott and Burnett' was heard. This was the husband's petition for a divorce, on the ground of his wife's adultery with the corespondent. The case, which was undefended, came on for hearing some weeks ago, when it appeared that the respondent is an actress, well known in London theatrical circles as Miss Jennie Lee. What the petitioner is did not appear, but his wife, with his sanction, seemed to have gone on a theatrical trip to America, where she acted at some of the theatres in New-York, as well as in Philadelphia, at both of which places she was alleged to have lived with the co-respondent, and to have had a child by him. When the case came on for trial evidence was given of the cohabitation, and a letter was put in evidence, addressed by the respondent to her mother in London, in which she admitted having had a child, which had died, of which the corespondent was the father. The court was inclined to be satisfied with the evidence, but there being a total absence of evidence as to the terms on which the parties had lived, and upon which they separated, the case was postponed, in order that such might be supplied. Mr. George Browne, who appeared for the petitioner, having now produced the requisite evidence, the court pronounced a decree nisi."

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

CHICAGO, Dec. 9.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,800 head; the market was moderately active; sales fair to good native Steers at $4 35@$4 82; choice, $5@$5 30; through Texans, $1 75@$2 80; corn-fed, $3 50@$4; shipments, 744 head. Live Hogs active and higher; receipts, about 32,000 head; prices range from $4 65@$5 12½, mostly $4 85@$5, closing strong; all sold; shipments, 3,500 head.

HAVANA EXCHANGE.

HAVANA, Dec. 9.—Exchange on United States, 60 days, currency, 76@78 ⅌ cent. premium; do. short sight, currency, 82@85 ⅌ cent. premium; short sight, gold, 95@97 ⅌ cent. premium; on London, 105@110 ⅌ cent. premium; on Paris, 85@90 ⅌ cent. premium; Spanish Gold, 77@78.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....7:14 | Sun sets.....4:33 | Moon rises.10:56

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.12:13 | Gov.Island..1:02 | Hell Gate....2:24

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Dec. 9.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Etna, (Br.,) Drakeford, Kingston, &c., Pim, Forwood & Co.; Goethe, (Ger.,) Wilson, Hamburg, &c., Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne; Egypt, (Br.,) Grogan, Liverpool, via Queenstown, F. W. J. Hurst; Algeria, (Br.,) Garnett, Liverpool, via Queenstown, C. G. Francklyn; Sidonian, (Br.,) Henderson, Glasgow, Henderson Brothers; Iowa, (Br.,) Laird, Glasgow, Henderson Brothers; Wilmington, Holmes, Havana, Wm. P. Clyde & Co.; Metropolis, Nickerson, Wilmington, N. C., Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Wyanoke, Couch, Norfolk, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Leo, Dearborn, Savannah, Ga., Murray, Ferris & Co.; Manhattan, Woodhull, Charleston, S. C., J. W. Quintard & Co.; W. C. Pierrepont, Shropshire, Philadelphia; Glaucus, Bearse, Boston, H. F. Dimock; Sarah, Jones, Philadelphia.

Ship Colusa, Howes, San Francisco, Sutton & Co.

Barks Caroline Bemude, (Aust.,) Sorch, Cork or Falmouth, Slocovich & Co.; Rosina, (Ital.,) Lombardelle, Constantinople, Jno. C. Seager; George Luppicich, (Ger.,) Dade, Rochefort, Funch, Edye & Co.; Sacramento, Hanson, London, E. D. R. De Wolf & Co.; Montezuma, Hammond, Bridgetown, Barbados, Dwight & Platt.

Brigs Wesley & Seymour, (Br.,) Spicer, Gibraltar for orders, J. F. Whitney & Co.; Essex, (Br.,) Smith, London, E. D. R. De Wolf & Co.; John Welsh, Jr., Vansellar, Philadelphia, J. B. Gager.

Schr. E. K. King, Boyde, Kingston, Hernandes, Depperman & Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Manhattan, Price, Liverpool Nov. 22 and Queenstown 24th, with mdse. and passengers to Williams & Guion. Dec. 4, lat. 45 05, lon. 49 46, passed a bark waterlogged and abandoned; 7th, lat. 41 30, lon. 62 20, an American bark bound W.; 8th, lat. 40 35, lon. 68 16, steam-ship Lord Clive, hence for Liverpool.

Steam-ship Wyoming, (Br.,) Guard, Liverpool Nov. 26 and Queenstown 27th, with mdse. and 87 passengers to Williams & Guion.

Steam-ship City of Brussels, (Br.,) Leitch, Liverpool Nov. 29, via Queenstown Nov. 30, with passengers to John G. Dale.

Steam-ship Morro Castle, Morton, Havana Dec. 4, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steam-ship Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Richmond, Lawrence, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Ship Rhine, Jordon, London Oct. 14, and Isle of Wight 25th, with mdse. to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Dec. 1, lat. 24 26, lon. 66 24, passed a vessel of about 150 tons, water-logged, and all spars gone, except mainmast, bowsprit, and jibboom.

Bark Sierra Nevada, Pamo, Liverpool Nov. 5, Cape Clear 8th, with mdse. to H. D. and J. U. Brookman.

Bark Valkyrien, (Norw.,) Andersen, Troon Sept 3, via Queenstown, 81 ds., with coal to order—vessel to Tetens & Bockmann.

Bark Pasqualino, (Ital.,) Cacace, Cadiz 57 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Giacomino, (Ital.,) Bonifacio, Boston, E., 46 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Agnes, (Ger.,) Hirdee, Dunkirk Nov. 16, in ballast to Chas. Luling & Co. Off the Isle of Wight heavy gales from the westward, laid to 6 ds.

Bark Orfero, (Aust.,) Martinlich, Antwerp 65 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Co.

Bark Magdala, (of Switzerland,) Brough, Colombo Aug. 11, and St. Helena Oct. 18, with coffee, &c., to Brown Bros. & Co.

Bark Concordia, (Swed.,) Locander, Bremen 50 ds., in ballast to Theo. Ruger.

Bark Munis Cisserna, (Ital.,) Laurent, Dordrecht 55 ds., in ballast to A. H. Agresta.

Bark Mercury, (of Aberdeen,) Thomas, Hiogo Aug. 1, with tea, &c., to order—vessel to S. L. Merchant & Co.

Bark Lady Gertrude, (of London,) McDonald, Antwerp 65 ds., in ballast to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Bark Frank, (Norw.,) Hansen, Antwerp 49 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Leonida, (Ital.,) Risso, Bristol 46 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Co.

Bark L. W. Oliver, (Br.,) McKay, Annapolis, N. S., 9 ds., in ballast to Heney & Parker.

Brig Constance, Heyliger, of and from St. Martin's 13 ds., with salt to H. A. Vatable & Son.

Brig A. M. Owen, (of Lunneberg, N. S.,) Hunt, St. Kitts 14 ds., with salt to Woodruff & Robinson—vessel to master. Left in port brig Athalaska for New-York in 4 ds.

Brig William McKane, (of Lunenburg, N. S.,) Eaton, East Harbor, 10 ds., T. L., with salt to St. John & Avery—vessel to master. Left in port bark Gauntlet, for Boston in 3 ds. Sld. in co. with brig Etna, for Providence.

Brig Mary, (of St. Johns, N. F.,) Murphy, Pernambuco 30 ds., with sugar to Bowring & Archibald.

Brig Chas. A. Hoard, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Messenger, Arecibo, P. R., 9 ds., with sugar, &c., to J. V. Ontavia & Co.—vessel to Simpson & Shaw.

Brig Liberty, (of Boston,) Everhard, Cardenas 11 ds., with sugar to Brooks & Co.—vessel to James E. Ward & Co.

Brig Adelaide, (of Liverpool, N. S.,) Innes, St. Martins 12 ds., with salt to H. A. Vatable & Son—vessel to Miller & Houghton. Left in port brig Wolfville, for New-York next day.

Brig Insulan, (Norw.,) Christiansen, Barrow 33 ds., in ballast, to Funch, Edye & Co.

Brig Repeal, (of St. Lucia,) Lawton, St. Pierre, Mart., 12 ds., with sugar to Jonas Philips.

Schr. Ella M. Barter, (new, 272 tons), Barter, Fernandina 8 ds., with lumber to Kinnie, Ross & Co.—vessel to S. C. Loud & Co.

Schr. Nellie Potter, Gaskill, Washington, N. C., 8 ds., with naval stores &c. to W. K. Hinman.

Schr. E. A. De Hart, (of Boothbay), Pinkham, Baracoa 10 ds., with fruit to William Douglass—vessel to E. Puig & Co.

Schr. Lottie Sheed, Cienfuegos 19 ds., with sugar and molasses to Maitland, Phelps & Co.—vessel to A. Abbott.

Schr. E. J. Staples, Mitchell, Machias 12 ds., with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. L. B. Wing, Byron, Boston for Philadelphia.

Schr. Brazos, Tryon, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Luna, Wells, Stonybrook.

Schr. Onward, Hulse, Brookhaven.

Schr. Sallie Burton, Ward, Stamford.

Schr. Kate Church, Harris, George's Banks, with fish to H. C. Rodgers.

WIND—Sunset, moderate W; cloudy.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Goethe, for Hamburg; Ætna, for Kingston, Jam.; Wilmington, for Havana; Leo, for Savannah; Manhattan, for Charleston; Metropolis, for Wilmington, N.C.; Wyanoke, for Norfolk, &c.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BOSTON, Dec. 9.—Arr. steamer Olympus, from Liverpool; ship Sooloo, from Manila; Brig Grace, Lathrop, from Gonaives; schr. Sames, from Rosario.

Also arr. brig Sea Spray, from Antwerp, which reports—Nov. 7 in lat. 49 14, lon. 23 53; saw a disabled steamer, ship-rigged, steering west; she had two smoke-stacks; she showed no signals.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 9.—Arr. steamers Champion, from New-York; Ashland, from Philadelphia; Sea Gull, from Baltimore; schrs. B. Gartside, from Philadelphia; H. B. Irving, from Baltimore. Off the port—brig M. C. Roosevelt, from Boston.

Sld. ships City of Halifax, for Liverpool; bark Aurora, for Liverpool.

FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 9.—Sld. brig Harry, for Baltimore; barks Brasiliera for Rio; St. Lawrence, for Demerara; brig Carl Petter, for New-York; schrs. J. Taylor, for Turk's Island; Marguerite, for Martinique, and a large fleet of coasters bound E. Passed out—United States steamer Fortune, for Key West, and schrs. Pilot and Coquette, for Baltimore.

LEWES, Del., Dec. 9.—Sld. brigs Varnum H. Hill and Antilla, for New-York.

Over 100 sail, which collected here during the storm, went to sea since morning.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 9.—Below, a British steamer, name unknown; steamers C. W. Lord, from Philadelphia; Vanguard, from Liverpool; Montgomery and Magnolia, from New-York. Sld. bark Ermina, for Liverpool. Cld. ship Golden Rule, for Liverpool.

FOREIGN PORTS.

HAVANA, Dec. 9.—The steam-ship Crescent City, from New-York, arr. here this morning.

SPOKEN, &c.

By bark Magdala, Sept. 29, lat. 35 44 S., lon. 20 E., spoke bark Princess Beatrice, from Colombo, for London, 52 ds. out; Oct. 5, lat. 30 28 S., lon. 11 11 E., bark Juli, (Ger.,) from Batavia, for Rotterdam, 84 ds. out; Dec. 1, off Hatteras, saw bark Alice Reed, bound S.

By bark Agnes, Nov. 27, lat. 21 47, lon. 59 04, spoke ship Mogul, from Bremen, for Savannah, 26 ds. out.

By bark Sierra Nevada, Nov. 20, lat. 38, lon. 46 03, spoke ship Washington Booth, bound to Liverpool; Nov. 27, lat. 37 10, lon. 51, bark Frey, (Norw.,) hence for Cork, 20 ds. out.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Dec. 9.—The following vessels have sld. for American ports: Rhein, Alma, Onore, St. Patrick, Matilda Hilyard, Johann Wilhelm, Ricardo Third, Albert, and Nautilus.

The following vessels have arr. from American ports: Benedetto, Countess of Fife, Nuevo, Guiseppino, Svea, Madura, Protector, Rosa Olivari, Star, and Brunswick.

MOVILLE, Dec. 9.—The Anchor Line steam-ship Caledonia, Capt. Sedey, from New-York Nov. 25, for Glasgow, arr. in this harbor to-day.

The Anchor Line steam-ship Australia, Capt. Hedderwick, from New-York Nov. 29, arr. to-day, and proceeded to Glasgow.

SOUTHAMPTON, Dec. 9.—The North German Lloyd steam-ship Maine, Capt. Oterendorf, from New-York Nov. 29, arr. here at 5 P. M. to-day, and proceeded to Bremen.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Etna, for Kingston and Savanilla.—Mrs. Fannie, Mrs. Adela, M. Ramos, Mr. and Mrs. Belfield, A. M. Prudilla, F. Cubas, Lino Pombo, Miss Lyons, Miss E. Lyons, Miss L. Labatt and servant, M. Cheveau, Mrs. Lyons, Mrs. Pintardo, M. Vimegas and family, L. Vila and family, F. J. Cisneros, Ed. Solomon, P. Dyer, J. V. Ham, Mr. and Mrs. Taylor, M. Shalien, C. J. Kulenkampff, E. Lusses, G. V. Crafter, J. C. Westlake, Mr. and Mrs. Kling, G. Walling, Geo. Manning.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steamship City of Brussels, from Liverpool, Mr. J. S. and Miss Reynolds, A. Obert, Jas. M. Johnstown, Jno. F. Hanna, Miss L. Hinkle, Mr. and Mrs. Bracebridge, Mrs. Gen. Corse and child, A. Harris, S. Hall, Geo. S. Skelton, Mrs. M. J. Quine, Miss Knott, Jos. Diederich, Jno. D. McBurnie, M. Millett, Jas. Reinhardt, Wm. Thomas, Capt. and Mrs. Schibye, child, infant, and nurse, Mr. and Mrs. Gilbooly and child, V. Jaraczewski, Mrs. M. L. Wilson, Miss Annie F. Wilson, A. Grimm, Rev. P. Whittleton, Mr. Hedges and lady, T. O'Hague, Thos. H. Rowles, Samuel T. Brow, T. W. Marsh and lady, Miss Grace S. Marsh, Mrs. Socarra, Dr. John and Miss Butts, William Gilbooly, H. A. Avery and lady, W. H. Ward, A. H. Pugh, R. B. Coddington, David Stuart, R. W. Dean, Mrs. Thompson, P. D. Du Chaillu, Rev. H. Bleby, J. Bleby, Miss H. E. Bleby, Miss A. Bleby.

In steam-ship Morro Castle, from Havana.—M. Canto De Silva, Felix Girana, A. N. Clark, R. Frunts y Molina, A. McKenzie, T. Conklin, G. Mitchell, J. Stephens, Capt. D. W. Howes, W. B. Mathewson, J. Nichols y Costeras, F. Bock, W. H. Vanderburg, J. Crawley, D. Moran, D. Flynn, Capt. J. Jones, H. R. Crocker, D. Estopa y Fernandes, A. Rosendorf, John Morris, J. Gore, R. Shock, C. Francis.

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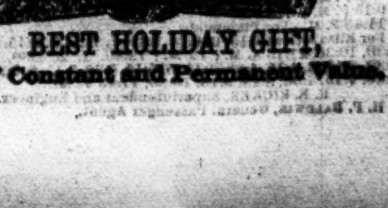

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